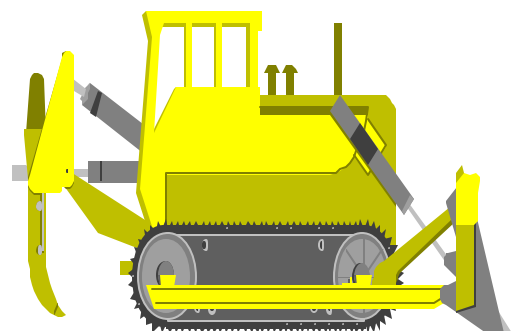
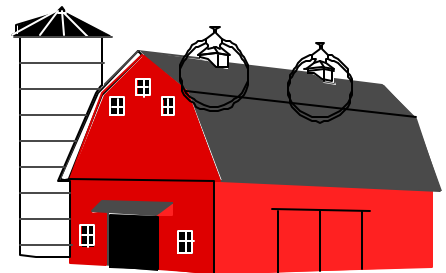
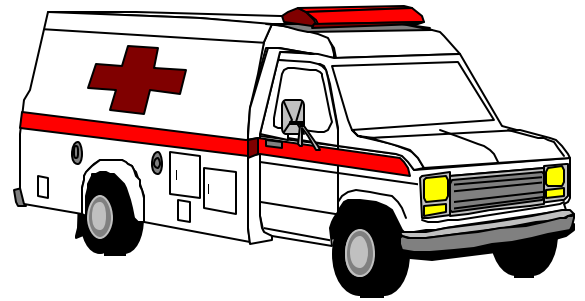
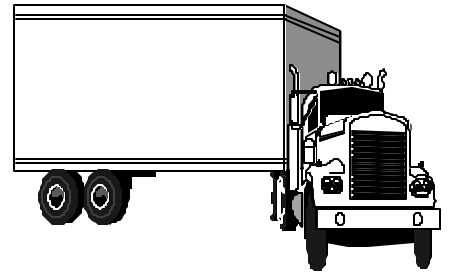


# Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 1998

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Montana Department  
of Labor and Industry  
Research and Analysis Bureau



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# Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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## 1998

State of Montana  
Marc Racicot, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry  
Patricia (Pat) Haffey, Commissioner

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Special thanks to all employers who responded to our survey.  
Without their participation, this report would not have been possible.

# INTRODUCTION

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The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) became an official part of the nation's labor laws in 1971. With its passage Congress declared its intent "...to assure as far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resource."

In order to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of governmental efforts in reducing work related injuries and illnesses, a standardized system to collect, compile, and analyze the health and safety statistics was established and implemented. This standard system enables data users to identify those industries that need improvement, to plan future monitoring and education programs, and allow employers to compare their incidence rates with other firms in the same industry.

Under this system, employers with more than 10 workers are required to keep records of all work related deaths; any diagnosed occupational illness; and any occupational injury which involves loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or requires medical treatment beyond first aid. These employers maintain a log and summary of occupational injuries and illnesses (OSHA No. 200) and supplementary record (OSHA No. 101) of each incident or occurrence within the calendar year. These records are retained at the work site for five years and must be available for inspection by representatives of the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, or the Montana Department of Labor and Industry.

Employers with 10 or fewer employees and those employers who conduct business in one of the low hazard industries specified by OSHA in the Federal Register notice of Dec. 28, 1982, are generally exempt from these record keeping requirements. Instead, a sample of these employers are selected to participate in a survey. Participation requires each establishment to maintain records only for that year. The data derived from these records are used only for statistical purposes. Our 1998 sample surveyed 3,208 establishments.

The Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau has cooperated with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in conducting this annual survey which has provided these essential work injury and illness statistics over the past 20 years.

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## Summary for 1998

In 1998, employees of Montana businesses experienced a total of 17,900 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This converts into an overall incidence rate of 7.8 accidents and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Table 1 shows the 1998 annual average employment, number of injuries and illnesses occurring, and the corresponding incidence rates in private industry in Montana by major industry division.

**Table 1. Employment, frequency, and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in private industry in Montana, 1998.**

	Annual Average Employment (000's)	Number of Injuries & Illnesses	Incidence Rate (Number per 100 FTE Employees)
Private Industry*	293.5	17,900	7.8
Goods Producing Industries			
--Manufacturing	24.2	2,700	11.7
--Construction	18.9	1,900	12.0
--Mining	5.2	300	7.0
Service Producing Industries			
--Wholesale Trade	18.8	1,600	9.4
--Services	104.7	5,600	7.2
--Retail Trade	81.4	4,200	7.4
--Transportation and Public Utilities	18.6	1,200	6.7
--Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	16.8	300	1.7

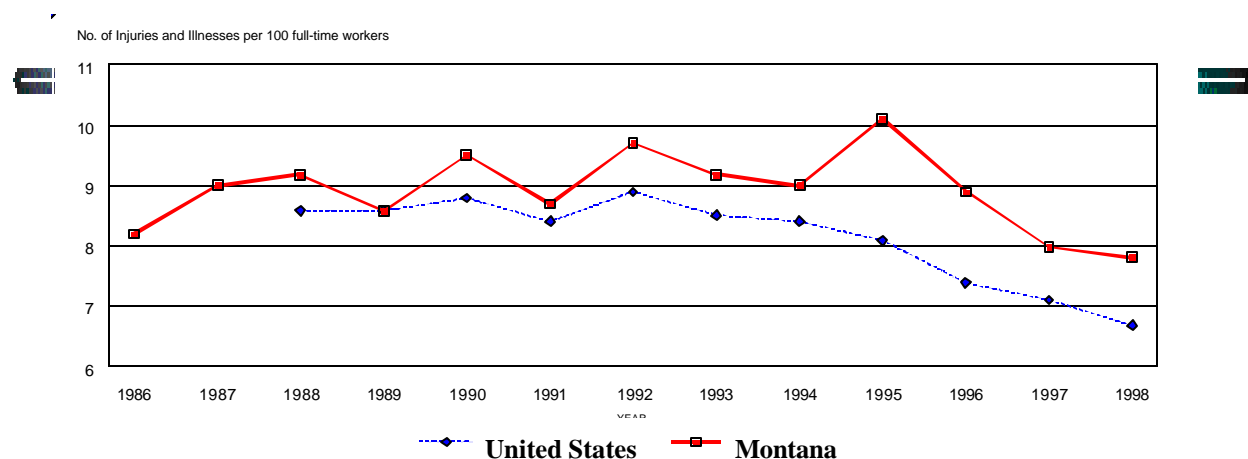
\* Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

In general, industries involved in producing goods (agriculture, mining, construction and manufacturing) normally have incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses which are higher than those engaged in providing services (transportation; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services). Mining rates are usually low because safety programs have been emphasized over the past several years.

Within the service producing industries, the finance, insurance, and real estate sector is still the safest industry sector with respect to occupational injuries and illnesses by a considerable margin.

Compared to previous years, the 1998 experience was the lowest in a decade. In fact, 1998 was the fourth straight year in a row where the overall rate has declined. On the other hand, Montana consistently has had higher rates than the national average. The national incidence rate for 1998 was 6.7, 14 percent below Montana's rate. See Figure 1.

**Figure 1. Comparison of overall incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, Montana vs. U.S., 1986-1998.**



## Lost Workday Cases

Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted activity, or both. It is a measure of severity of the injury or illness. Using this as a measure of severity, the injuries and illnesses reported in Montana seem to be somewhat more severe than those reported elsewhere. In Montana, an estimated 6,237 of the 17,900 cases (35 percent) involve at least one day away from work. Nationally, 29 percent of the cases reported involve at least one day away from work.

Table 2 shows the number of injuries and illnesses which involved at least one day away from work and the corresponding incidence rates in private industry in Montana in 1998 by major industry division.

The most common type of injury which involved at least one day away from work in Montana was a sprain or strain. More than half of the injuries (52.0 percent) reported involved sprains or strains. The next most common injury was a fracture. Fractures were involved in 7.7 percent of these cases. Carpal tunnel syndrome was involved in only 1.0 percent of the cases requiring at least one day away from work. On the other hand, employees with carpal tunnel syndrome had one of the highest median number of days away from work—24.

**Table 2. Employment, frequency and incidence rates  
of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with at least one day away from work  
in private industry in Montana, 1998.**

	<b>Annual Average Employment (000's)</b>	<b>Number of Injuries &amp; Illnesses</b>	<b>Incidence Rate (Number per 100 FTE Employees)</b>
Private Industry*	293.5	6,237	3.7
Goods Producing Industries			
--Manufacturing	24.2	945	4.1
--Construction	18.9	621	5.6
--Mining	5.2	87	1.8
Service Producing Industries			
--Wholesale Trade	18.8	497	2.9
--Services	104.7	2,056	2.7
--Retail Trade	81.4	1,177	2.1
--Transportation and Public Utilities	18.6	725	4.0
--Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	16.8	65	0.4

\* Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

The most hazardous occupations were truck drivers, nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, and nonconstruction laborers. Table 3 shows that truck drivers accounted for 11.3 percent of the injuries involving days away from work. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants had 9.8 percent, and nonconstruction laborers had 8.3 percent. Health aides, excluding nursing, accounted for another 3.9 percent. The occupation having the highest median number of days away from work involved supervisors of sales people. The median number of days away from work for an occupational injury for this group was 54 days. Other occupations with a high median number of days away from work were: vehicle washers and equipment cleaners, 27 days; and nursing aides and orderlies, 21 days.

**Table 3—Occupations with the highest frequency of injuries involving at least one day away from work, Montana, 1998.**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number of Injuries</b>	<b>Proportion of the Total Injuries Reported (%)</b>	<b>Median Number of Days Away from Work</b>
Total	6,237	100.0%	6
Truck Drivers	702	11.3%	21
Nursing Aides & Orderlies	613	9.8%	7
Nonconstruction Laborers	516	8.3%	4
Health Aides, excluding Nursing	241	3.9%	4
Waiters & Waitresses	239	3.8%	8

## Injuries and Illnesses

Almost 95 percent of the estimated 17,900 cases of injuries and illnesses reported in Montana in 1998 involved injuries. There were 17,000 injuries compared to 900 illnesses. Little variation was observed across the different industry sectors.

Of the 900 cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses reported in Montana in 1998, an estimated 500 involved disorders associated with repeated trauma. Almost all of these were new cases reported in 1998.



**Table 4. The number of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses and percent injuries in Montana, 1998.**

	Annual Average Employment (000's)	Number of Injuries & Illnesses	Number of Injuries	Number of Illnesses	Percent Injuries
Private Industry*	293.5	17,900	17,000	900	95.0%
Goods Producing Industries					
--Manufacturing	24.2	2,700	2,500	200	92.6%
--Construction	18.9	1,900	1,900	**	100.0%
--Mining	5.2	300	300	**	100.0%
Service Producing Industries					
--Wholesale Trade	18.8	1,600	1,600	**	100.0%
--Services	104.7	5,600	5,300	300	94.6%
--Retail Trade	81.4	4,200	3,900	300	92.9%
--Transportation and Public Utilities	18.6	1,200	1,200	**	100.0%
--Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	16.8	300	200	100	66.7%

\* Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

\*\* Fewer than 50 cases.

## Major Industry Divisions

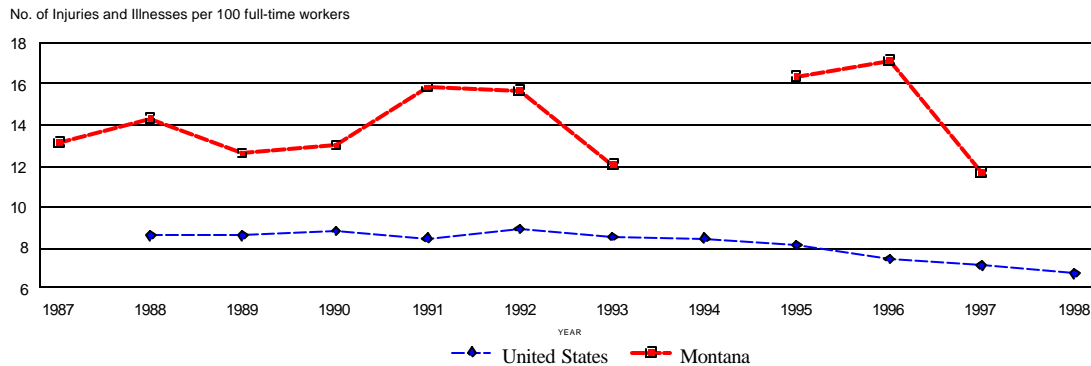
### Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Farms and ranches with fewer than 11 employees are exempt under OSHA regulations from reporting injuries and illnesses occurring in their work areas. Since these smaller operations constitute a majority of this industry in Montana, the estimated incidence rates for this industrial sector are severely underreported.

There was insufficient data to make any estimates of the number of cases of occupational injuries and illnesses which occurred in farming and ranching establishments in Montana with 11 or more employees. In the past, agriculture has been one of the three most hazardous industries in which one can work in Montana.

Over the years, Montana has consistently reported higher incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in the agriculture sector than the national average.

**Figure 2. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, agriculture, forestry & fishing industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1998.**



\*The Incidence Rate was not reported for 1994 and 1998, because data did not meet publication criteria.

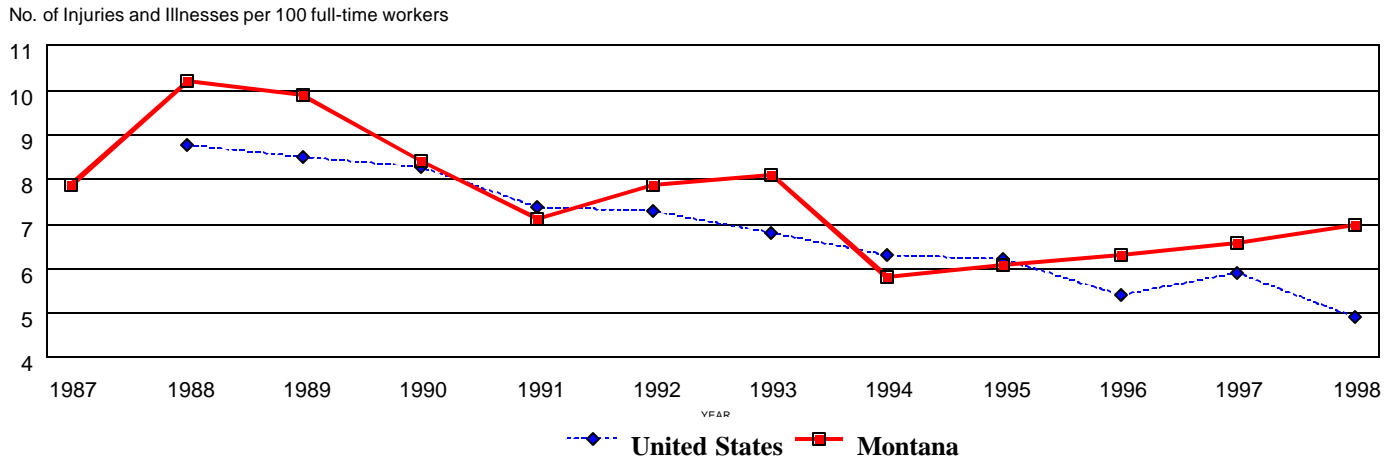
## Mining

In recent years, mining has become a relatively small sector in Montana employing about 5,200 workers. In 1998, it was estimated that there were 300 cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses among these workers.

The incidence rate of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in the mining sector in Montana has been on the rise in recent years. In 1998, it was 7.0, rising from 6.6 in 1997; 6.3 in 1996; 6.1 in 1995; and 5.8 in 1994. Roughly 33 percent of these injuries & illnesses involved at least one day away from work.

In recent years, the trend of Montana's incidence rates of injuries and illnesses in the mining sector has been the opposite of the national trend. Where Montana statistics are rising, the nation's statistics are falling. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for mining decreased from 5.9 cases in 1997 to 4.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 1998.

**Figure 3. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, mining industry, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1998.**



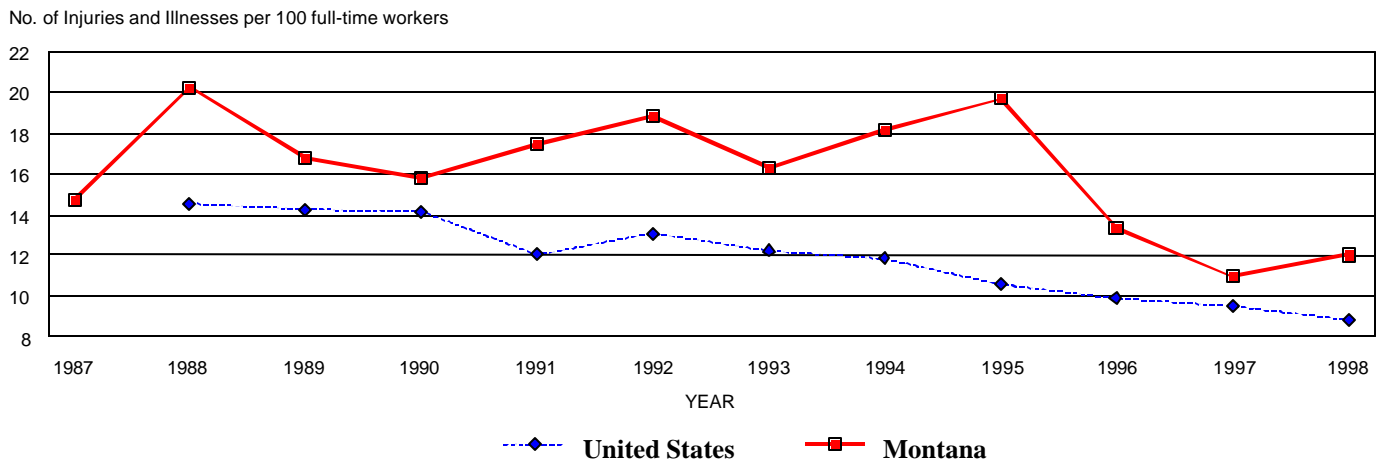
Metal mining had the highest incidence rates within the mining sector. The incidence rate for metal mining was 10.6. In contrast, the incidence rate for coal mining was 2.8 and for nonmetallic mining, 7.4.

## Construction

Construction is one of the three industry sectors in Montana with the highest incidence rate of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. In 1998, it was 12.0, between the previous rates of 11.0 in 1997 and 13.4 in 1996 and 1995. Almost all of these are classified as injuries. About 32 percent of the cases were severe enough to involve at least one day away from work.

Compared to national statistics, these rates are high. Montana consistently has a higher number of injuries and illnesses than national statistics would indicate. The national incidence rate for the construction sector in 1998, for example, was 8.8 illnesses and injuries per 100 full-time workers. In Montana, general building contractors had the highest incidence rate of all construction industries surveyed in 1998, with 14.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Special Trade contractors followed with an incidence rate of 12.2. The heavy construction industry was significantly lower than both of these with a 1998 rate of 8.2.

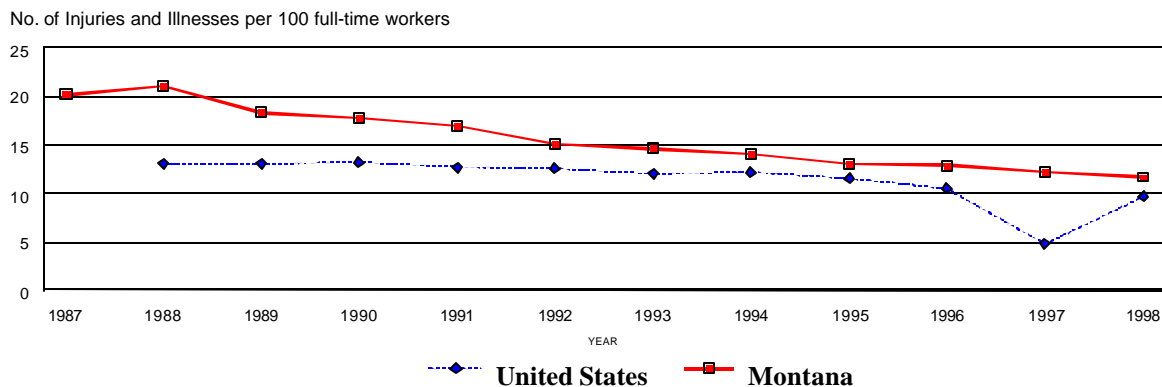
**Figure 4. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, construction industry, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1998.**



## Manufacturing

Over the past 10 years, the manufacturing sector in both the nation and Montana has reported significantly lower incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses. Although manufacturing is one the three major industry sectors with the highest incidence rates, recent improvement has been commendable. In 1998, the Montana rate was an estimated 11.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, down from 12.3 in 1997.

**Figure 5. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, manufacturing industry, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1998.**



Montana's incidence rates for occupational injuries and illnesses in the manufacturing sector are generally higher than the nation's. Both appear to be on the decline. And the gap is getting smaller. In 1998, the national rate was 9.7—17 percent less than Montana's rate. In 1987, this same ratio was 38 percent less (U. S.—13.1; Montana—21.0). Like the other high incidence sectors, most (93 percent) of these cases were classified as occupational injuries instead of illnesses. Almost one-third of these involved at least one day away from work. Like the other goods producing industries, sprains, strains and tears were the most common types of injury.

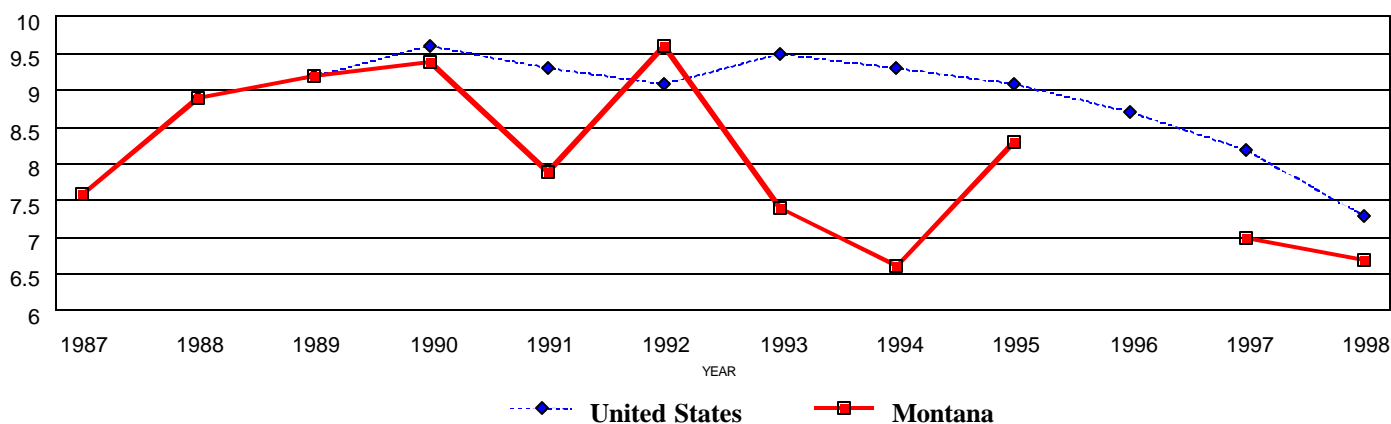
Within manufacturing, establishments in the primary metals had the highest rates of occupational injuries and illnesses. Their 1998 rate was 17.4. This was followed by the manufacture of food and kindred products (16.8) and lumber and wood products (12.3). The median number of workdays lost from an injury in the manufacturing sector was 5 days.

## Transportation, Communications and Utilities

The injury and illness incidence rates for the transportation and public utilities sector for 1998 in Montana was 6.7. This is slightly lower than the rate observed in previous years. In 1997, the rate was 7.0. Nationally, the injury and illness rate for this sector has been higher than the Montana rate in recent years. In 1998, it was 7.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

**Figure 6. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, transportation, communications & utility industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1998.**

No. of Injuries and Illnesses per 100 full-time workers



The Incidence Rate was not reported for 1996, because data did not meet publication criteria.

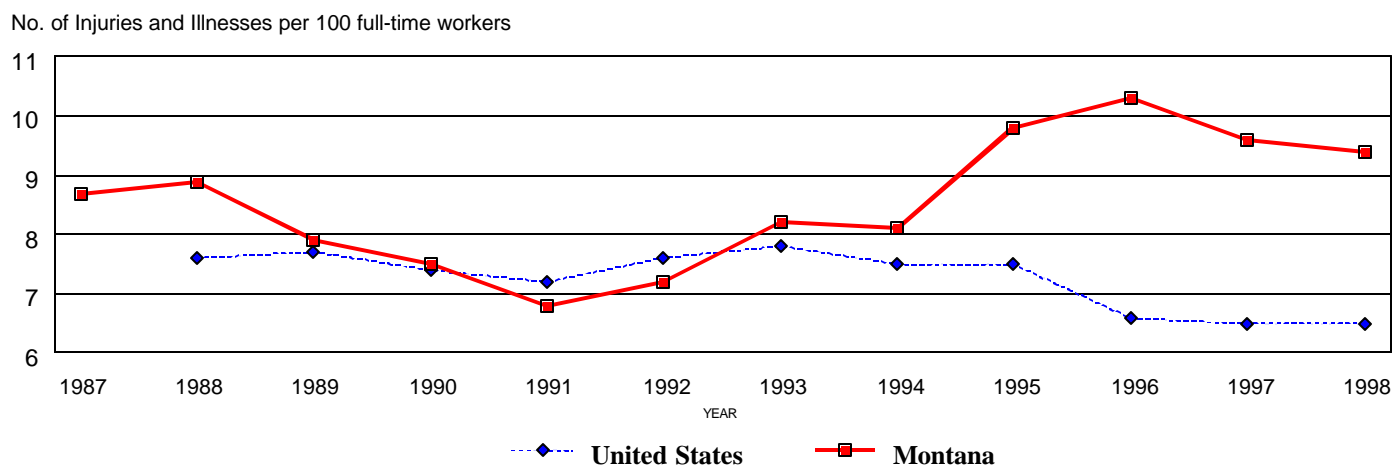
Almost all of the 1998 cases involved injuries, and about two-thirds of them involved cases with lost workdays. This sector is dominated by truck drivers who reported 61 percent of the more serious cases, that is, those involving days away from work. The common types of injuries involved sprains, strains and tears (73 percent).

About one-third (33 percent) of the accidents occurred in Montana establishments involved in the trucking and warehousing industry. This is down substantially from the previous year, where half of the transportation industry's occupational injuries came from the trucking and warehousing sector.

## Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade had an occupational injury and illness incidence rate of 9.4 in 1998. This rate is similar to that observed in past years. In 1997, for example, the corresponding rate was 9.6. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for this industry is lower. In 1998 it was 6.5 injuries & illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

**Figure 7. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, wholesale trade, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1998.**

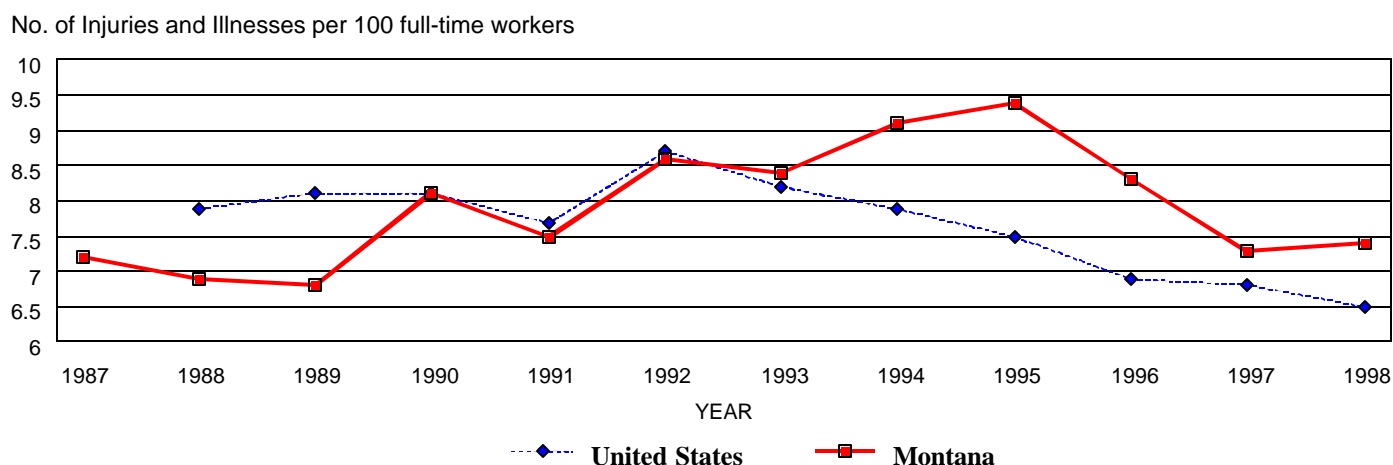


Within wholesale trade, the groceries and related products industry had the highest incidence rate. For 1998, it was 15.5 in Montana.

## Retail Trade

Retail trade, Montana's second largest industry group in terms of employment, reported an estimated 4,200 cases of occupational injuries and illnesses in 1998. The incidence rate was 7.4 in 1998, about the same as 1997's rate of 7.3. Nationally, the incidence rate for occupational injuries and illnesses in the retail trade sector has been lower than the state's rate in recent years. In 1998, for example, the national rate was 6.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

**Figure 8. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, retail trade, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1998.**



Like most of the other industry sectors, injuries make up most of the cases reported. With respect to retail trade, they were 93 percent of the total number of cases in 1998. The injuries and illnesses in retail trade are different in that they are not as severe. In this respect, they are similar to those reported by establishments in the wholesale trade sector. Only about 29 percent of the injuries and illnesses in the retail trade sector involve at least one day away from work. The most common type of injury was again sprains and strains.

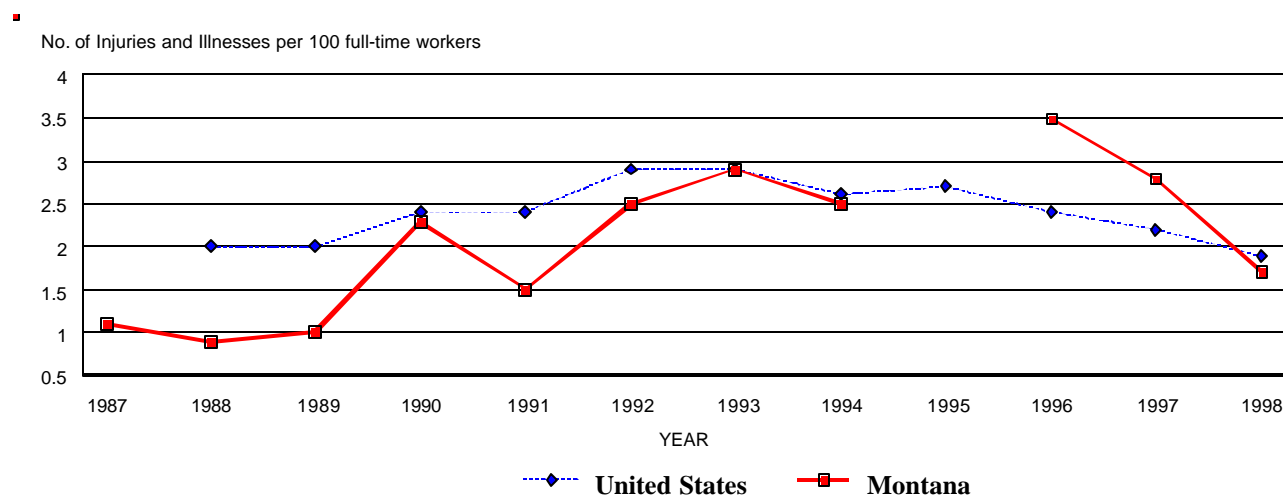
Within the retail trade sector, building materials and garden supply stores had the highest incidence rate with 9.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. This was followed by food stores (9.0).

## Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) continued its history as Montana's and the nation's safest industry in 1998 with a Montana incidence rate of 1.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for FIRE was 1.9.

The finance sector was different from the other sectors in that it had a significantly higher proportion of occupational illnesses. Approximately 33 percent of the cases reported were classified as illnesses.

**Figure 9. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, finance, insurance, and real estate industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1998.**



The Incidence Rate was not reported for 1995, because data did not meet publication criteria.

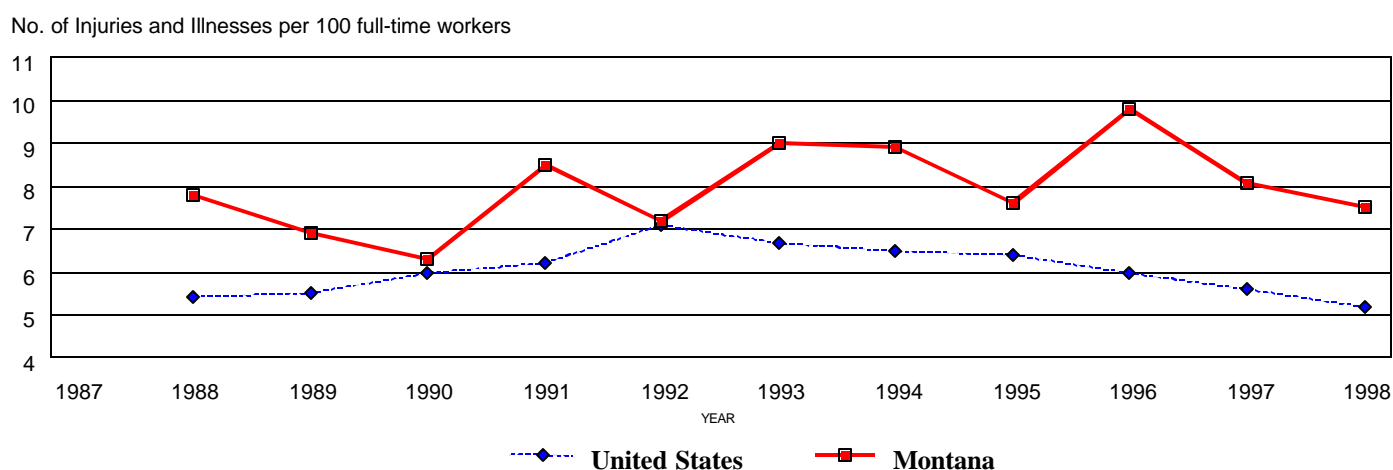
## Services

Services, Montana's largest industry group in terms of employment, reported an estimated total of 5,600 nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 1998. The corresponding incidence rate was 7.2, a decrease from 1997's rate of 7.5. Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for the services sector has been consistently lower than the state's. In 1998, the national rate was reported to be 5.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. This is 28 percent less than Montana's rate.



Workers in social services had the highest incidence rate in 1998 within the services sector. Those in nursing and personal care facilities came in second. Establishments in these groups reported rates of 10.5 and 10.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, respectively. Other industries with relatively high occupational injury and illness rates were miscellaneous repair services (9.7), hotels and motels (9.6), and amusement and recreational services (9.3).

**Figure 10. Comparison of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses, service industries, Montana vs. U.S., 1987-1998.**



## **Appendix A**

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### **Tables showing Montana 1998 Incidence Rates by selected features**

#### **All nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses:**

**TABLE 6—by Type of Case & Detailed Industry**

**TABLE 3—by Major Industry Division & Employment Size**

**TABLE 5—by Type of Case, Major Industry Division & Year**

#### **Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:**

**TABLE 14—by Selected Nature of the Injury or Illness & Major Industry Division**

**TABLE 15—by Selected Parts of the Body Affected & Major Industry Division**

**TABLE 16—by Selected Source of the Injury or Illness & Major Industry Division**

**TABLE 17—by Selected Events or Exposures & Major Industry Division**

Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1998

## Montana

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	1998 Annual average employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>			Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	
<b>Private Industry<sup>7</sup></b>		293.5	7.8	3.3	2.7	4.5	7.4	3.2	2.6	4.2
<b>Mining<sup>8</sup></b>		5.2	7.0	3.4	1.8	3.6	6.8	3.2	1.7	3.5
Metal mining <sup>8</sup>	10	1.8	10.6	6.1	2.9	4.5	10.3	5.9	2.7	4.4
Coal mining <sup>8</sup>	12	1.0	2.8	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.6	1.4	0.9	1.2
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels <sup>8</sup>	14	0.8	7.4	3.6	2.3	3.8	7.0	3.5	2.2	3.5
<b>Construction</b>		18.9	12.0	4.8	4.0	7.2	11.8	4.7	3.9	7.2
General building contractors	15	5.4	14.6	5.8	5.6	8.8	14.6	5.8	5.6	8.8
Residential building construction	152	3.3	14.3	6.3	6.3	8.0	14.3	6.3	6.3	8.0
Heavy construction, except building	16	3.8	8.2	3.2	2.2	5.0	7.9	3.0	2.1	5.0
Heavy construction, except highway	162	2.2	8.5	3.2	2.2	5.3	8.1	2.9	1.9	5.2
Special trade contractors	17	9.7	12.2	4.9	3.8	7.3	11.9	4.8	3.7	7.1
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	2.2	15.7	4.3	4.3	11.3	15.2	4.3	4.3	10.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>		24.2	11.7	5.8	4.1	5.9	10.7	5.3	3.8	5.4
Durable goods		15.1	13.1	6.7	4.6	6.4	12.1	6.2	4.4	5.8
Lumber and wood products	24	7.1	12.3	6.7	3.9	5.5	11.4	6.2	3.7	5.1
Logging	241	1.2	10.9	8.5	6.5	2.4	10.9	8.5	6.5	2.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	1.0	10.6	6.1	5.1	4.5	10.4	6.1	5.1	4.4
Primary metal industries	33	1.0	17.4	6.5	3.5	10.9	13.9	5.5	3.0	8.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	1.5	9.2	3.9	2.2	5.2	6.2	2.7	1.6	3.6
Nondurable goods		--	9.3	4.2	3.2	5.0	8.4	3.7	2.8	4.7
Food and kindred products	20	2.6	16.8	6.7	6.3	10.0	15.7	5.8	5.5	9.9
Printing and publishing	27	3.1	4.4	2.0	1.4	2.4	4.1	1.7	1.4	2.4
Newspapers	271	1.9	4.4	2.0	1.3	2.4	4.0	1.6	1.3	2.4
<b>Transportation and public utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		18.6	6.7	4.3	4.0	2.4	6.5	4.2	4.0	2.3
Railroad transportation <sup>8</sup>	40	--	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.8
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	1.5	3.8	0.6	0.6	3.2	3.8	0.6	0.6	3.2
Trucking and warehousing	42	5.8	7.9	5.7	5.7	2.2	7.8	5.6	5.6	2.2
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	5.7	7.8	5.6	5.6	2.2	7.7	5.5	5.5	2.2
Transportation by air	45	2.3	22.1	17.9	17.0	4.2	22.1	17.9	17.0	4.2
Communications	48	3.9	3.6	1.3	1.2	2.2	3.3	1.3	1.1	2.0
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	3.7	5.9	2.3	2.1	3.6	5.4	2.2	2.0	3.2
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>		100.2	7.9	2.8	2.3	5.1	7.5	2.7	2.2	4.8
Wholesale trade		18.8	9.4	3.9	2.9	5.5	9.1	3.7	2.8	5.4
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	10.0	6.1	1.6	1.4	4.4	5.9	1.6	1.4	4.3
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	3.1	9.3	2.7	2.3	6.6	8.9	2.7	2.3	6.2
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	8.8	13.5	6.7	4.7	6.8	13.1	6.4	4.5	6.7
Groceries and related products	514	2.7	15.5	7.2	5.6	8.3	14.8	6.7	5.2	8.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1998 -- Continued

Montana

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	1998 Annual average employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>			Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	
Retail trade		81.4	7.4	2.5	2.1	4.9	6.9	2.4	2.0	4.6
Building materials and garden supplies	52	4.4	9.4	3.9	2.8	5.5	9.4	3.9	2.8	5.5
Lumber and other building materials	521	2.0	10.4	3.8	3.6	6.6	10.4	3.8	3.6	6.6
Hardware stores	525	1.4	7.7	4.5	1.2	3.2	7.7	4.5	1.2	3.2
General merchandise stores	53	8.7	8.6	3.9	3.0	4.7	8.0	3.6	2.6	4.5
Department stores	531	7.4	8.7	3.8	2.9	4.9	8.1	3.5	2.5	4.6
Food stores	54	11.2	9.0	2.2	1.9	6.8	7.9	2.0	1.7	5.9
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	11.9	8.3	2.8	2.3	5.5	8.1	2.8	2.3	5.4
New and used car dealers	551	3.7	7.8	1.4	1.4	6.4	7.8	1.4	1.4	6.4
Gasoline service stations	554	5.2	7.1	2.6	2.0	4.5	6.8	2.6	2.0	4.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	3.5	6.7	3.2	2.4	3.5	6.5	3.1	2.3	3.4
Eating and drinking places	58	31.1	6.9	1.8	1.8	5.0	6.3	1.8	1.8	4.5
Miscellaneous retail	59	8.5	4.7	2.0	1.7	2.8	4.5	1.8	1.6	2.7
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		16.8	1.7	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.8
Real estate	65	3.6	4.4	1.9	1.3	2.5	3.6	1.9	1.3	1.7
<b>Services</b>		104.7	7.2	3.1	2.7	4.1	6.9	3.0	2.6	3.8
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.3	9.6	2.7	2.6	6.9	9.4	2.7	2.6	6.7
Hotels and motels	701	8.6	10.0	2.8	2.7	7.3	9.9	2.8	2.7	7.1
Personal services	72	2.7	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.6	0.9	0.9	1.7
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	4.0	2.9	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.9	1.3	0.9	1.6
Miscellaneous repair services	76	1.4	9.7	4.0	3.4	5.8	9.5	4.0	3.4	5.5
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.2	9.5	4.3	3.9	5.3	9.3	4.1	3.8	5.2
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation	799	6.1	10.6	4.7	4.4	5.9	10.4	4.5	4.2	5.8
Health services	80	32.6	10.0	5.3	4.3	4.7	9.0	4.9	4.0	4.1
Hospitals	806	16.5	12.2	6.1	4.8	6.1	10.6	5.5	4.3	5.1
Legal services	81	2.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.3
Educational services	82	3.2	3.0	0.9	0.8	2.1	3.0	0.9	0.8	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	1998 Annual average employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>			Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	
Social services	83	11.3	10.5	3.2	2.8	7.3	10.4	3.2	2.7	7.2
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	84	0.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Membership organizations	86	8.5	4.0	1.9	1.6	2.1	4.0	1.9	1.6	2.1
Civic and social associations	864	4.1	5.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	5.3	2.6	2.3	2.6
Engineering and management services	87	7.2	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.2

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

<sup>4</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Employment in private households (SIC 88) is excluded.

<sup>5</sup> Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

<sup>6</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from

work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>8</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

<sup>9</sup> Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 3. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry division and employment size, 1998**

**Montana**

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry <sup>2</sup>	7.4	4.7	6.9	10.0	9.2	6.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining <sup>3</sup>	6.8	2.2	8.0	5.2	9.6	--
Construction	11.8	9.8	12.7	--	--	--
Manufacturing	10.7	13.2	13.3	10.0	8.2	--
Durable goods	12.1	17.3	13.6	11.0	10.9	--
Nondurable goods	8.4	9.7	12.9	7.5	4.7	--
Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	6.5	6.2	7.4	--	--	--
Wholesale and retail trade	7.5	4.6	7.3	10.3	--	--
Wholesale trade	9.1	6.8	9.8	--	--	--
Retail trade	6.9	3.8	6.6	--	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.7	2.1	--
Services	6.9	2.7	4.0	10.6	11.6	6.6

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N = number of injuries  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

<sup>4</sup> Incidence rate less than 0.05.

-- Indicates data not available.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal,

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 5. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 1995-1998**

**Montana**

Industry division	Total cases				Lost workday cases								Cases without lost workdays			
					Total <sup>2</sup>				With days away from work <sup>3</sup>							
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998
Private industry <sup>4</sup>	10.1	8.9	8.0	7.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.7	6.5	5.6	4.8	4.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>4</sup>	16.4	17.2	11.7	--	7.3	7.8	4.1	--	6.7	5.5	4.0	--	9.1	9.4	7.6	--
Mining <sup>5</sup>	6.1	6.3	6.6	7.0	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.6
Construction	19.7	13.4	11.0	12.0	7.4	4.6	4.3	4.8	6.8	4.2	3.7	4.0	12.4	8.7	6.7	7.2
Manufacturing	13.1	12.9	12.3	11.7	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.8	4.0	3.8	3.4	4.1	8.0	7.6	7.3	5.9
Durable goods	15.5	16.1	15.3	13.1	5.9	6.9	6.1	6.7	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.6	9.6	9.2	9.2	6.4
Nondurable goods	--	7.5	7.5	9.3	--	2.6	3.1	4.2	--	1.8	2.1	3.2	--	5.0	4.4	5.0
Transportation and public utilities <sup>5,6</sup>	8.3	--	7.0	6.7	3.6	--	2.9	4.3	3.3	--	2.5	4.0	4.7	--	4.1	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade	9.5	8.7	7.8	7.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	6.4	5.8	5.0	5.1
Wholesale trade	9.8	10.3	9.6	9.4	4.4	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.7	2.9	5.4	7.0	5.6	5.5
Retail trade	9.4	8.3	7.3	7.4	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	6.8	5.4	4.9	4.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	--	3.5	2.8	1.7	--	0.5	1.0	0.6	--	0.3	0.9	0.4	--	3.1	1.7	1.2
Services	9.8	8.1	7.5	7.2	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	6.5	5.2	4.2	4.1

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.  
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers  
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

<sup>3</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department

of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

<sup>6</sup> In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996, 1997, and 1998 estimates for these SIC's and major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

<sup>7</sup> Incidence rate is less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 14. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1998**

**Montana--private industry**

Nature	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [6,237 cases]	272.1	--	183.7	396.1	410.6	403.6	288.8	208.9	43.6	266.6
<b>Traumatic Injuries and Disorders</b>	251.8	--	155.4	378.5	362.4	390.0	282.5	189.1	39.5	247.4
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	22.6	--	48.7	31.2	25.3	--	--	31.6	--	21.5
Dislocations	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures	21.1	--	40.9	26.1	21.9	--	--	31.1	--	20.6
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	141.7	--	53.1	202.0	157.9	293.0	137.7	86.6	23.1	159.3
Sprains, strains, tears	141.7	--	53.1	202.0	157.9	293.0	137.7	86.6	23.1	159.3
Open wounds	20.6	--	14.9	32.5	57.0	25.1	25.6	24.4	--	6.6
Amputations	2.0	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	4.9	--	--
Amputations, fingertip	1.5	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	3.5	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	13.5	--	12.7	20.2	40.6	21.7	20.5	13.7	--	3.3
Punctures, except bites	4.7	--	--	11.3	10.6	--	--	5.8	--	3.0
Surface wounds and bruises	20.6	--	19.1	57.1	40.2	--	56.7	10.0	--	10.3
Abrasions, scratches	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	41.1	--	--	2.0
Bruises, contusions	16.0	--	17.0	54.0	36.9	--	--	9.1	--	8.3
Burns	6.1	--	--	11.0	--	--	--	10.5	--	5.2
Chemical burns	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
Heat burns, scalds	4.1	--	--	11.0	--	--	--	9.6	--	1.7
Intracranial injuries	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Concussions	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	8.7	--	13.3	8.5	3.7	--	--	4.2	--	14.6
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
Sprains and bruises	6.4	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	3.2	--	11.6
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	30.3	--	--	30.8	74.7	29.7	41.2	19.7	3.7	29.4
Electrocutions, electric shocks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	28.7	--	--	28.9	74.2	25.1	39.9	19.0	3.7	26.9
Crushing injuries	6.2	--	--	11.7	42.9	--	8.6	--	--	--
Back pain, hurt back	4.9	--	--	12.6	--	--	--	2.4	--	5.2
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	17.6	--	--	--	28.8	--	30.1	16.6	--	21.3
<b>Systemic Diseases and Disorders</b>	12.9	--	12.7	--	24.0	--	--	10.6	4.1	12.9
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	--
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	--
Digestive system diseases and disorders	5.3	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	4.4	--	6.6
Hernia	5.3	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	4.4	--	6.6
Hernia, unspecified	5.3	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	4.4	--	6.6
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	3.1	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	--	5.3
Rheumatism, except the back	3.0	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	--	5.3
Tendonitis	2.9	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	--	5.3
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
Dermatitis	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
Allergic dermatitis	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions</b>	2.8	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	--	4.0
Symptoms	2.8	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	--	4.0
General symptoms	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Non-specified allergic reaction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Symptoms involving respiratory system and chest	1.7	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	--	--	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 14. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Nature	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Symptoms involving respiratory system and chest, n.e.c.	1.7	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	--	--	2.3
<b>Multiple diseases, conditions, and disorders</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
<b>Nonclassifiable</b>	4.0	--	15.6	--	14.6	--	--	7.7	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and

by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.  
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 15. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1998**

**Montana--private industry**

Part of body	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [6,237 cases]	272.1	--	183.7	396.1	410.6	403.6	288.8	208.9	43.6	266.6
<b>Head</b>	12.3	--	12.7	--	15.4	10.5	49.1	11.4	--	5.5
Head, unspecified	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	1.3
Cranial region, including skull	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brain	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Face	8.4	--	10.6	--	11.2	--	47.0	6.2	--	3.7
Eye(s)	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	45.6	--	--	2.9
Nose, nasal cavity	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Nose, except internal location of diseases or disorders	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Multiple face locations	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Neck, Including Throat</b>	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	2.3
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	2.3
<b>Trunk</b>	119.8	--	59.5	184.0	145.9	267.3	105.0	73.5	14.2	126.8
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	28.6	--	--	46.5	27.4	135.5	17.2	7.6	--	26.1
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	5.6	--	--	--	14.7	--	--	9.8	--	3.0
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	4.8	--	--	--	7.9	--	--	9.8	--	2.6
Lung(s), pleura	--	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	--	--	--
Back, including spine, spinal cord	76.4	--	31.9	120.0	92.5	120.6	78.0	48.8	13.4	86.7
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	55.9	--	19.1	91.7	78.3	67.3	66.5	44.5	12.0	55.1
Lumbar region	18.7	--	10.6	27.4	14.2	47.3	8.9	2.8	--	29.9
Thoracic region	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Abdomen	6.5	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	6.0	--	6.8
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	1.1	--	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	5.4	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	4.4	--	6.6
Pelvic region	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2
Hip(s)	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0
<b>Upper extremities</b>	58.2	--	38.8	72.4	155.4	52.0	69.6	48.7	14.1	42.5
Arm(s)	15.4	--	--	29.9	41.7	23.8	--	5.1	--	16.7
Arm(s), unspecified	7.7	--	--	8.1	22.7	10.0	--	--	--	10.9
Elbow(s)	6.2	--	--	21.8	15.7	--	--	3.2	--	3.3
Multiple arm(s) locations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Wrist(s)	13.7	--	--	12.7	8.2	10.9	22.0	18.0	9.6	12.1
Hand(s), except finger(s)	9.0	--	--	11.6	13.6	--	23.7	10.7	--	5.5
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	15.5	--	30.3	--	68.3	--	19.0	9.5	--	5.9
Multiple upper extremities locations	4.6	--	--	--	23.7	--	--	5.5	--	2.3
Hand(s) and finger(s)	3.6	--	--	--	21.8	--	--	5.5	--	--
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
<b>Lower extremities</b>	50.7	--	48.1	80.4	57.8	44.9	51.7	53.5	5.9	51.2
Leg(s)	28.6	--	35.4	44.3	31.5	25.8	28.2	30.1	5.9	28.5
Leg(s), unspecified	6.6	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	17.7	--	3.4
Knee(s)	19.5	--	24.8	36.3	20.1	25.2	18.9	11.6	5.9	23.2
Lower leg(s)	1.7	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
Ankle(s)	9.7	--	--	11.8	8.4	--	7.4	7.2	--	12.7
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	8.6	--	--	12.6	12.7	--	10.7	9.5	--	9.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 15. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Part of body	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	7.2	--	--	8.7	12.7	--	10.7	7.6	--	7.3
Sole(s)	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	1.9
Heel(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Toe(s), toenail(s)	3.7	--	--	10.7	5.1	--	--	6.7	--	--
<b>Body Systems</b>	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.1
<b>Multiple Body Parts</b>	19.7	--	17.5	42.5	20.9	--	--	7.6	6.8	29.1
<b>Nonclassifiable</b>	3.9	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	7.7	--	1.2

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and

by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.  
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 16. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1998**

**Montana--private industry**

Source	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [6,237 cases]	272.1	--	183.7	396.1	410.6	403.6	288.8	208.9	43.6	266.6
<b>Chemicals and chemical products</b>	3.7	--	--	--	12.5	--	--	1.9	--	3.9
Chemicals and chemical products, unspecified	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	1.1	--	--	--	7.6	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical products--general	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1
Cleaning and polishing agents, disinfectants, n.e.c.	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1
Cleaning and polishing agents, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Disinfectants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
<b>Containers</b>	38.2	--	--	20.3	58.1	59.4	78.4	46.2	9.8	23.7
Containers--nonpressurized	29.6	--	--	12.1	42.7	29.8	58.8	39.5	9.8	21.2
Containers--nonpressurized, unspecified	1.4	--	--	--	--	10.9	--	--	--	1.5
Bags, sacks, totes	2.0	--	--	--	5.2	--	--	1.8	--	2.8
Boxes, crates, cartons	16.6	--	--	--	21.8	--	50.6	26.2	3.5	8.4
Buckets, baskets, pails	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	4.8	--
Pots, pans, trays	3.0	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	5.3	--	1.6
Tanks, bins, vats	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
Containers--nonpressurized, n.e.c.	2.2	--	--	11.0	--	--	--	--	--	3.6
Containers--variable restraint	2.9	--	--	8.3	3.9	--	--	2.1	--	--
Bundles, bales	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	--
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--
Dishes, bowls	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--
Luggage, handbags	2.2	--	--	--	--	27.2	--	--	--	--
Luggage, unspecified	2.1	--	--	--	--	26.5	--	--	--	--
Skids, pallets	1.2	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Furniture and fixtures</b>	7.1	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	4.3	--	12.5
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	3.6	--	--	--	5.1	--	--	--	--	7.5
Counters, counter tops	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Shelving	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4
Furniture	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	4.2
Beds, bedding, mattresses	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.9
Furniture, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
<b>Machinery</b>	14.6	--	25.5	36.5	33.8	--	--	14.5	--	8.2
Agricultural and garden machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	1.7	--	14.9	19.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loaders	--	--	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Front end loaders	--	--	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery	--	--	14.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery, unspecified	--	--	12.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	3.4	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	3.3	--	3.8
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	1.1	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 16. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Source	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Refrigerators, freezers, ice makers	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Ranges, cooking ovens, grills, toasters, food warmers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Vacuum cleaners	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Material handling machinery	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--
Jacks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Jacks, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	3.3	--	--	--	23.1	--	--	--	--	--
Bending, rolling, shaping machinery	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
Rolling mills, rolling, calendaring machinery	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
Presses, except printing	1.0	--	--	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	--
Punch presses	--	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	--
Special process machinery	1.9	--	--	--	7.9	--	--	2.0	--	1.5
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Food slicers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Packaging, bottling, wrapping machinery	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
Packaging, wrapping, bundling machinery	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous machinery	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--
Other machinery	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--
Snow plows	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
<b>Parts and materials</b>	34.8	--	19.7	129.3	114.6	69.1	22.1	13.8	--	10.5
Building materials--solid elements	23.0	--	11.2	97.6	99.9	9.6	8.4	9.8	--	6.6
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	3.2	--	--	43.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Concrete blocks, cinder blocks	3.2	--	--	43.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing	5.4	--	--	--	34.8	--	--	--	--	1.9
Metal pipe, tubing	4.9	--	--	9.3	34.8	--	--	--	--	1.2
Structural metal materials	7.0	--	--	12.2	35.7	--	--	4.2	--	1.3
Beams	1.1	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--	--	--
Rails	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--
Sheet metal	2.3	--	--	--	19.4	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	2.0	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	--
Wood, lumber	5.5	--	--	24.5	25.2	--	--	3.5	--	--
Wood, lumber, unspecified	1.7	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	--
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	3.0	--	--	19.0	16.0	--	--	--	--	--
Plywood, wood paneling; particle, chip, flake board	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Other building materials--solid elements	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Siding--aluminum, vinyl	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6
Fasteners	2.2	--	--	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
Nails, brads, tacks	1.6	--	--	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Ropes, ties	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chains, n.e.c.	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	1.3	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 16. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Source	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Dies, molds, patterns	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	6.0	--	--	--	--	41.7	8.3	3.5	--	--
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--
Wheels, tire rims	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Trailers	4.0	--	--	--	--	41.7	--	--	--	--
<b>Persons, plants, animals, and minerals</b>	70.5	--	29.0	39.5	72.2	50.8	35.3	39.7	4.8	124.7
Animals and animal products	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Food products--fresh or processed	3.7	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	10.5	--	--
Meat, poultry	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple foods or groceries	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--
Other food products--fresh or processed	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--
Fats, oils	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--
Metallic minerals	--	--	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic minerals, unspecified	--	--	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
Rocks, crushed stone	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
Person--injured or ill worker	30.5	--	--	26.0	45.1	36.4	28.6	24.2	4.8	38.3
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	30.4	--	--	26.0	45.1	36.4	28.6	24.2	4.8	37.9
Person--other than injured or ill worker	28.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	81.4
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured or ill worker	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	27.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	78.5
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	3.6	--	--	9.5	18.6	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	3.1	--	--	9.5	18.6	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Structures and surfaces</b>	58.5	--	31.9	122.6	51.2	133.4	31.4	54.7	20.1	49.6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	52.0	--	29.7	99.9	36.2	119.8	30.1	48.9	13.8	48.2
Floors	13.2	--	14.9	27.5	9.6	--	--	16.4	4.9	12.1
Floor, unspecified	1.0	--	--	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of building	11.8	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	16.4	4.9	11.5
Ground	16.4	--	10.6	61.0	22.7	33.9	17.8	6.3	--	12.3
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.9
Stairs, steps	12.5	--	--	--	--	61.3	--	21.7	5.5	4.9
Stairs, steps, unspecified	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--
Stairs, steps--indoors	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.3	4.0	2.9
Stairs, steps--outdoors	5.4	--	--	--	--	61.3	--	--	--	--
Parking lots	6.0	--	--	10.2	--	--	--	4.1	--	9.5
Other structural elements	5.3	--	--	--	15.0	--	--	5.8	6.3	--
Doors	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.5	6.3	--
Roof trusses	1.3	--	--	--	10.7	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds, staging	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds--selfsupporting staging	--	--	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Tools, instruments, and equipment</b>	13.4	--	14.9	10.4	27.9	--	29.0	11.1	--	10.4
Handtools--nonpowered	6.3	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	9.3	--	3.5
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	8.3	--	--
Knives	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	8.3	--	--
Digging handtools--nonpowered	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	--	--
Shovels	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 16. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Source	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Turning handtools--nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Wrenches	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Other handtools--nonpowered	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered	2.0	--	--	--	9.0	--	7.1	--	--	--
Handtools--power not determined	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	--
Other handtools--power not determined	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--power not determined, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	1.9	--	--	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	2.1
Ladders, unspecified	1.7	--	--	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	2.1
Recreation and athletic equipment	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Wheelchairs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
<b>Vehicles</b>	16.9	--	19.7	25.8	11.3	57.7	29.4	8.5	--	13.3
Highway vehicle, motorized	12.0	--	--	23.8	6.1	52.2	21.8	6.6	--	6.0
Highway vehicle, unspecified	4.2	--	--	--	--	44.3	--	--	--	--
Automobile	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3
Truck	3.2	--	--	--	6.1	--	17.1	--	--	--
Pickup truck	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Van--passenger or light delivery	1.4	--	--	19.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	7.6	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, handtruck	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	7.6	--	--	--
Water vehicle	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3
Canoe, kayak, rowboat, raft	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3
<b>Other sources</b>	9.4	--	2.1	10.8	7.4	--	41.1	6.5	4.4	9.9
Apparel and textiles	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2
Clothing and shoes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
Clothing, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Eye glasses, jewelry, and watches	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Eye glasses, sunglasses	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Scrap, waste, debris	6.3	--	--	--	5.6	--	41.1	5.7	--	2.2
Chips, particles, splinters	6.3	--	--	--	5.6	--	41.1	5.7	--	2.2
Chips, particles, splinters, unspecified	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	20.5	--	--	--
Glass chips or fibers	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 16. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Source	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Metal chips, particles	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	20.5	--	--	--
<b>Nonclassifiable</b>	5.0	--	32.6	--	14.2	--	--	7.7	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and

by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.  
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.



**Table 17. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1998**

**Montana--private industry**

Event	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [6,237 cases]	272.1	--	183.7	396.1	410.6	403.6	288.8	208.9	43.6	266.6
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b>	67.5	--	81.2	135.3	169.6	90.2	115.2	51.9	9.3	28.3
Struck against object	17.7	--	10.6	56.3	15.8	58.5	--	13.9	--	7.3
Stepped on object	8.4	--	--	43.3	4.7	9.1	--	10.8	--	3.5
Struck against stationary object	9.1	--	--	--	11.1	48.3	6.7	3.1	--	3.8
Struck by object	34.9	--	40.9	60.2	114.0	24.1	36.7	32.0	6.3	16.0
Struck by object, unspecified	1.0	--	14.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4
Struck by falling object	9.5	--	14.9	12.2	25.6	10.1	17.1	9.0	--	4.6
Struck by flying object	3.0	--	--	10.4	10.0	--	--	2.6	--	1.7
Struck by discharged object or substance	1.9	--	--	10.4	--	--	--	1.9	--	1.3
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by swinging or slipping object	16.4	--	--	26.0	65.3	10.5	18.3	13.3	6.3	5.3
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	--
Struck by slipping handheld object	15.3	--	--	26.0	60.6	10.5	18.3	13.3	--	5.2
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object, n.e.c.	4.4	--	--	11.6	6.1	--	--	7.1	--	3.0
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	9.3	--	29.7	--	34.9	--	20.4	4.2	--	3.5
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	--	--	14.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	5.7	--	--	--	29.4	--	--	2.8	--	2.5
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	2.7	--	14.9	12.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	41.1	--	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	41.1	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Falls</b>	50.7	--	29.7	77.2	42.3	111.3	33.7	45.9	13.8	50.6
Fall to lower level	16.4	--	17.0	45.7	6.4	--	11.1	27.8	5.5	10.9
Fall down stairs or steps	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.5	5.5	6.8
Fall from ladder	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6
Fall from roof	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge	--	--	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging	--	--	--	11.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	2.7	--	--	11.9	--	--	8.8	--	--	--
Jump to lower level	1.2	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	33.1	--	12.7	24.4	31.6	103.8	21.2	17.3	8.3	39.8
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	31.0	--	--	24.4	22.4	103.8	17.4	14.8	8.3	39.0
Fall onto or against objects	2.2	--	--	--	9.2	--	--	2.4	--	--
<b>Bodily reaction and exertion</b>	123.3	--	46.0	148.6	162.4	139.2	122.8	79.9	19.0	159.7
Bodily reaction	19.6	--	--	--	23.4	33.5	18.4	14.5	--	25.3
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	6.4	--	--	--	8.3	--	9.1	8.8	--	5.4
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	6.6	--	--	--	5.2	23.0	--	2.0	--	8.7
Walking--without other incident	5.0	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	2.5	--	9.4
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Overexertion	91.8	--	42.5	122.6	114.6	100.5	92.9	54.8	12.7	120.9
Overexertion in lifting	31.6	--	12.7	49.3	57.7	39.4	26.9	26.2	9.8	27.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 17. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Event	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	7.5	--	--	--	5.0	--	21.4	--	--	9.9
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or wielding objects	51.5	--	--	57.0	49.8	45.3	44.6	28.4	--	83.5
Overexertion, n.e.c.	--	--	25.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion	11.8	--	--	12.7	24.4	--	11.5	10.6	4.1	13.1
Repetitive motion, unspecified	4.0	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	6.9
Repetitive use of tools	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	4.2
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	4.2	--	--	7.5	14.4	--	--	7.2	--	--
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	1.1	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	1.6
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b>	11.2	--	--	11.0	17.4	10.9	--	12.6	--	10.8
Contact with electric current	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Contact with electric current of machine, tool, appliance, or light fixture	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Contact with temperature extremes	4.2	--	--	11.0	--	--	--	9.9	--	1.7
Contact with hot objects or substances	4.1	--	--	11.0	--	--	--	9.6	--	1.7
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	6.0	--	--	--	13.0	--	--	2.4	--	7.4
Inhalation of substance	1.8	--	--	--	7.6	--	--	--	--	1.4
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	1.8	--	--	--	7.6	--	--	--	--	1.4
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	2.9	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	--	3.7
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
<b>Transportation accidents</b>	9.5	--	--	21.2	--	47.6	10.2	5.1	--	6.1
Highway accident	8.4	--	--	21.2	--	45.4	10.2	5.1	--	4.0
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	7.8	--	--	21.2	--	42.8	10.2	5.1	--	3.0
Moving in same direction	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
Moving in intersection	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	8.1	3.5	--	--
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway	1.3	--	--	19.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, n.e.c.	3.1	--	--	--	--	39.1	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b>	5.9	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	6.0	--	10.6
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	4.9	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	6.0	--	8.7
Hitting, kicking, beating	2.7	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	5.9
Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stabbing	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--
Assaults by animals	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 17. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Event	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Nonvenomous bites	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
<b>Nonclassifiable</b>	3.9	--	13.5	--	13.8	--	--	7.7	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and

by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.  
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

## Appendix B

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### **Tables showing the Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Montana in 1998 by selected features**

**All nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses:**

**TABLE 7—by Type of Case & Detailed Industry**

**Nonfatal occupational illnesses only:**

**TABLE 4—by Major Industry Division & Type of Cases**

**Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:**

**TABLE 11—by Part of the Body affected & Major Industry Division**

**TABLE 12—by Selected Source of the Injury or Illness & Major Industry Division**

**TABLE 13—by Selected Events or Exposures & Major Industry Division**

**Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1998**

**Montana**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	1998 Annual average employment <sup>3</sup> (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total <sup>4</sup>	With days away from work <sup>5</sup>			Total <sup>4</sup>	With days away from work <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Private Industry<sup>6</sup></b>		293.5	17.9	7.7	6.2	10.3	17.0	7.3	6.0	9.7
<b>Mining<sup>7</sup></b>		5.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Metal mining <sup>7</sup>	10	1.8	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Coal mining <sup>7</sup>	12	1.0	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels <sup>7</sup>	14	0.8	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		18.9	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.1
General building contractors	15	5.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
Residential building construction	152	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Heavy construction, except building	16	3.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Heavy construction, except highway	162	2.2	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Special trade contractors	17	9.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>		24.2	2.7	1.3	0.9	1.4	2.5	1.2	0.9	1.2
Durable goods		15.1	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.8
Lumber and wood products	24	7.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3
Logging	241	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )
Primary metal industries	33	1.0	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	1.5	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Nondurable goods		--	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
Food and kindred products	20	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Printing and publishing	27	3.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Newspapers	271	1.9	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Transportation and public utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		18.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.4
Railroad transportation <sup>7</sup>	40	--	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	1.5	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Trucking and warehousing	42	5.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	5.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Transportation by air	45	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Communications	48	3.9	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>		100.2	5.8	2.1	1.7	3.7	5.5	2.0	1.6	3.5
Wholesale trade		18.8	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.9
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	10.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	8.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5
Groceries and related products	514	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	1998 Annual average employment <sup>3</sup> (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total <sup>4</sup>	With days away from work <sup>5</sup>			Total <sup>4</sup>	With days away from work <sup>5</sup>	
Retail trade		81.4	4.2	1.4	1.2	2.8	3.9	1.3	1.1	2.6
Building materials and garden supplies	52	4.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Lumber and other building materials	521	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hardware stores	525	1.4	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
General merchandise stores	53	8.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Department stores	531	7.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Food stores	54	11.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	11.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6
New and used car dealers	551	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Gasoline service stations	554	5.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Eating and drinking places	58	31.1	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.8
Miscellaneous retail	59	8.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		16.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate	65	3.6	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Services</b>		104.7	5.6	2.4	2.1	3.2	5.3	2.3	2.0	3.0
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
Hotels and motels	701	8.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
Personal services	72	2.7	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	4.0	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Miscellaneous repair services	76	1.4	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation	799	6.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Health services	80	32.6	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
Hospitals	806	16.5	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6
Legal services	81	2.5	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Educational services	82	3.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	1998 Annual average employment <sup>3</sup> (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total <sup>4</sup>	With days away from work <sup>5</sup>			Total <sup>4</sup>	With days away from work <sup>5</sup>	
Social services	83	11.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.6
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	84	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Membership organizations	86	8.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Civic and social associations	864	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Engineering and management services	87	7.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

<sup>3</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Employment in private households (SIC 88) is excluded.

<sup>4</sup> Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

<sup>5</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>7</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the

Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

<sup>8</sup> Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 1998**

**Montana**

(In thousands)

Industry division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Disorders associated with repeated trauma
		Total <sup>1</sup>	With days away from work <sup>2</sup>		
Private industry <sup>3</sup>	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--
Mining <sup>4</sup>	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Construction	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Manufacturing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Durable goods	0.2	0.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods	0.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Wholesale and retail trade	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wholesale trade	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Retail trade	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Services	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of

Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

<sup>5</sup> Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.



**Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division, 1998**

**Montana--private industry**

Part of body	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	6,237	--	87	621	945	725	497	1,177	65	2,056
<b>Head</b>	283	--	6	--	35	19	85	64	--	42
Head, unspecified	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	10
Cranial region, including skull	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brain	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Face	192	--	5	--	26	--	81	35	--	29
Eye(s)	149	--	--	--	--	--	79	--	--	22
Nose, nasal cavity	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--
Nose, except internal location of diseases or disorders	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--
Multiple face locations	14	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple head locations	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Neck, Including Throat</b>	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	--	17
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	--	17
<b>Trunk</b>	2,747	--	28	288	336	480	181	414	21	978
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	656	--	--	73	63	243	30	43	--	202
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	129	--	--	--	34	--	--	55	--	23
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	110	--	--	--	18	--	--	55	--	20
Lung(s), pleura	16	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Back, including spine, spinal cord	1,751	--	15	188	213	217	134	275	20	669
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	1,281	--	9	144	180	121	114	251	18	425
Lumbar region	429	--	5	43	33	85	15	16	--	231
Thoracic region	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Abdomen	150	--	--	--	20	--	--	34	--	52
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	26	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	124	--	--	--	20	--	--	25	--	51
Pelvic region	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32
Hip(s)	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31
Groin	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Upper extremities</b>	1,335	--	18	113	358	94	120	274	21	327
Arm(s)	352	--	--	47	96	43	--	29	--	129
Arm(s), unspecified	176	--	--	13	52	18	--	--	--	84
Elbow(s)	143	--	--	34	36	--	--	18	--	25
Forearm(s)	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple arm(s) locations	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Wrist(s)	315	--	--	20	19	20	38	102	14	93
Hand(s), except finger(s)	206	--	--	18	31	--	41	60	--	42
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	355	--	14	--	157	--	33	53	--	46
Multiple upper extremities locations	106	--	--	--	55	--	--	31	--	18
Hand(s) and finger(s)	82	--	--	--	50	--	--	31	--	--
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
<b>Lower extremities</b>	1,162	--	23	126	133	81	89	301	9	395
Leg(s)	656	--	17	69	73	46	49	169	9	219
Leg(s), unspecified	151	--	--	--	13	--	--	100	--	26
Knee(s)	446	--	12	57	46	45	33	65	9	179

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Part of body	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Lower leg(s)	39	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple leg(s) locations	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ankle(s)	222	--	--	19	19	--	13	40	--	98
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	196	--	--	20	29	--	19	54	--	71
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	165	--	--	14	29	--	19	43	--	56
Sole(s)	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	15
Heel(s)	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Toe(s), toenail(s)	85	--	--	17	12	--	--	38	--	--
<b>Body Systems</b>	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62
<b>Multiple Body Parts</b>	452	--	8	67	48	--	--	43	10	225
<b>Nonclassifiable</b>	89	--	--	--	32	--	--	43	--	9

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.  
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by source of injury or illness and industry division, 1998**

**Montana--private industry**

Source	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	6,237	--	87	621	945	725	497	1,177	65	2,056
<b>Chemicals and chemical products</b>	86	--	--	--	29	--	--	11	--	30
Chemicals and chemical products, unspecified	19	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	25	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes, n.e.c.	17	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical products--general	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
Cleaning and polishing agents, disinfectants, n.e.c.	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
Cleaning and polishing agents, unspecified	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Disinfectants	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
<b>Containers</b>	875	--	--	32	134	107	135	260	15	183
Containers--nonpressurized	679	--	--	19	98	54	101	222	15	163
Containers--nonpressurized, unspecified	31	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	11
Bags, sacks, totes	45	--	--	--	12	--	--	10	--	22
Boxes, crates, cartons	381	--	--	--	50	--	87	148	5	65
Buckets, baskets, pails	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	7	--
Pots, pans, trays	69	--	--	--	16	--	--	30	--	12
Tanks, bins, vats	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Containers--nonpressurized, n.e.c.	50	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	27
Containers--pressurized	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hoses	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--variable restraint	67	--	--	13	9	--	--	12	--	--
Bundles, bales	44	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--
Reels, rolls	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses, unspecified	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--
Dishes, bowls	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--
Luggage, handbags	51	--	--	--	--	49	--	--	--	--
Luggage, unspecified	48	--	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	--
Skids, pallets	28	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Furniture and fixtures</b>	163	--	--	--	17	--	--	24	--	96
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	83	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	58
Cabinets, cases--display, storage	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Counters, counter tops	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Shelving	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34
Furniture	73	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	--	32
Furniture, unspecified	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beds, bedding, mattresses	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Furniture, n.e.c.	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--
<b>Machinery</b>	334	--	12	57	78	--	--	82	--	63
Agricultural and garden machinery	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	40	--	7	31	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loaders	15	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Front end loaders	15	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining and drilling machinery	13	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by source of injury or illness and industry division, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Source	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Mining and drilling machinery, unspecified	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	77	--	--	18	--	--	--	19	--	29
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	24	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Refrigerators, freezers, ice makers	21	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Ranges, cooking ovens, grills, toasters, food warmers	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Vacuum cleaners	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Material handling machinery	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--
Jacks	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--
Jacks, unspecified	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--
Jacks, n.e.c.	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	76	--	--	--	53	--	--	--	--	--
Bending, rolling, shaping machinery	10	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Rolling mills, rolling, calendaring machinery	10	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Boring, drilling, planing, milling machinery	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grinding, polishing machinery	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Presses, except printing	22	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--
Punch presses	17	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary	21	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Office and business machinery	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special process machinery	43	--	--	--	18	--	--	11	--	12
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Food slicers	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Packaging, bottling, wrapping machinery	13	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Packaging, wrapping, bundling machinery	10	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous machinery	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Other machinery	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Snow plows	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--
Machinery, n.e.c.	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Parts and materials</b>	<b>798</b>	--	<b>9</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>78</b>	--	<b>81</b>
Building materials--solid elements	527	--	5	153	230	17	14	55	--	51
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	72	--	--	68	--	--	--	--	--	--
Concrete blocks, cinder blocks	72	--	--	68	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing	124	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	15
Metal pipe, tubing	113	--	--	15	80	--	--	--	--	9
Structural metal materials	161	--	--	19	82	--	--	24	--	10
Bars, rods, reinforcing bar (rebar)	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beams	25	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Rails	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--
Sheet metal	53	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	45	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Tiles, shingles	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by source of injury or illness and industry division, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Source	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Wood, lumber	126	--	--	38	58	--	--	20	--	--
Wood, lumber, unspecified	38	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	68	--	--	30	37	--	--	--	--	--
Plywood, wood paneling; particle, chip, flake board	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--
Other building materials--solid elements	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Glass, window panes	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Siding--aluminum, vinyl	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Fasteners	51	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	17
Nails, brads, tacks	38	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	11
Ropes, ties	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chains, n.e.c.	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	29	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts	18	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Dies, molds, patterns	11	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	137	--	--	--	--	75	14	20	--	--
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--
Wheels, tire rims	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--
Engine parts and accessories	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trailers	92	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	--
<b>Persons, plants, animals, and minerals</b>	<b>1,615</b>	--	14	62	166	91	61	224	7	961
Animals and animal products	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Mammals, except humans	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food products--fresh or processed	84	--	--	--	15	--	--	59	--	--
Grains, grain mill products	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Meat, poultry	20	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple foods or groceries	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	28	--	--
Other food products--fresh or processed	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	--	--
Fats, oils	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	--	--
Metallic minerals	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic minerals, unspecified	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Rocks, crushed stone	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Person--injured or ill worker	699	--	--	41	104	65	49	136	7	295
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	696	--	--	41	104	65	49	136	7	292
Person--other than injured or ill worker	654	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	--	628
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured or ill worker	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	623	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	605
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	83	--	--	15	43	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	71	--	--	15	43	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Structures and surfaces</b>	<b>1,341</b>	--	15	192	118	240	54	308	30	382
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,191	--	14	157	83	215	52	276	20	372
Floors	302	--	7	43	22	--	--	92	7	94
Floor, unspecified	23	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of building	270	--	--	--	22	--	--	92	7	89
Ground	375	--	5	96	52	61	31	35	--	95
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by source of injury or illness and industry division, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Source	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Stairs, steps	287	--	--	--	--	110	--	122	8	38
Stairs, steps, unspecified	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--
Stairs, steps--indoors	137	--	--	--	--	--	--	109	6	22
Stairs, steps--outdoors	124	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--
Parking lots	137	--	--	16	--	--	--	23	--	74
Other structural elements	122	--	--	--	35	--	--	32	9	--
Doors	66	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	9	--
Gates	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roof trusses	29	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds, staging	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds--staging, unspecified	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds--selfsupporting staging	15	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Tools, instruments, and equipment</b>	307	--	7	16	64	--	50	62	--	80
Tools, instruments, and equipment, unspecified	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--nonpowered	145	--	--	--	19	--	--	53	--	27
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	68	--	--	--	--	--	12	47	--	--
Knives	63	--	--	--	--	--	12	47	--	--
Digging handtools--nonpowered	21	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Shovels	21	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turning handtools--nonpowered	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Wrenches	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Other handtools--nonpowered	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered	45	--	--	--	21	--	12	--	--	--
Welding and heating handtools--powered	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welding torches--powered	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--power not determined	11	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Other handtools--power not determined	10	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--power not determined, n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	44	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	17
Ladders, unspecified	39	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	17
Recreation and athletic equipment	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Snow skiing goods and equipment	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Wheelchairs	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
<b>Vehicles</b>	388	--	9	40	26	104	51	48	--	103
Highway vehicle, motorized	274	--	--	37	14	94	38	37	--	46
Highway vehicle, unspecified	96	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--
Automobile	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41
Truck	74	--	--	--	14	--	29	--	--	--
Delivery truck	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	18	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Van--passenger or light delivery	33	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	11	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	55	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, handtruck	52	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--
Water vehicle	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26
Canoe, kayak, rowboat, raft	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by source of injury or illness and industry division, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Source	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
<b>Other sources</b>	215	--	1	17	17	--	71	37	7	77
Apparel and textiles	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33
Clothing and shoes	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Clothing, unspecified	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Eye glasses, jewelry, and watches	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Eye glasses, sunglasses	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, sheets	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scrap, waste, debris	145	--	--	--	13	--	71	32	--	17
Chips, particles, splinters	145	--	--	--	13	--	71	32	--	17
Chips, particles, splinters, unspecified	49	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--
Glass chips or fibers	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--
Metal chips, particles	43	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--
Wood chips, sawdust	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Liquids	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Nonclassifiable</b>	114	--	15	--	33	--	--	43	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 1998**

**Montana--private industry**

Event	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	6,237	--	87	621	945	725	497	1,177	65	2,056
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b>	1,547	--	38	212	390	162	198	292	14	218
Struck against object	405	--	5	88	36	105	--	78	--	57
Stepped on object	192	--	--	68	11	16	--	61	--	27
Struck against stationary object	208	--	--	--	26	87	12	18	--	29
Struck by object	800	--	19	94	262	43	63	180	9	123
Struck by object, unspecified	22	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Struck by falling object	219	--	7	19	59	18	29	50	--	36
Struck by flying object	69	--	--	16	23	--	--	15	--	13
Struck by discharged object or substance	45	--	--	16	--	--	--	10	--	10
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	15	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by swinging or slipping object	375	--	--	41	150	19	32	75	9	41
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	--
Struck by slipping handheld object	350	--	--	41	140	19	32	75	--	40
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	14	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object, n.e.c.	101	--	--	18	14	--	--	40	--	23
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	213	--	14	--	80	--	35	24	--	27
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	12	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	132	--	--	--	68	--	--	16	--	19
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	63	--	7	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	95	--	--	--	--	--	71	--	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	94	--	--	--	--	--	71	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Falls</b>	1,162	--	14	121	97	200	58	258	20	390
Fall to lower level	375	--	8	72	15	--	19	157	8	84
Fall down stairs or steps	197	--	--	--	--	--	--	121	8	53
Fall from ladder	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Fall from roof	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge	18	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging	19	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	63	--	--	19	--	--	15	--	--	--
Jump to lower level	28	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	759	--	6	38	73	187	37	97	12	307
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	710	--	--	38	52	187	30	84	12	301
Fall onto or against objects	49	--	--	--	21	--	--	14	--	--
<b>Bodily reaction and exertion</b>	2,828	--	22	233	374	250	211	450	28	1,231
Bodily reaction	449	--	--	--	54	60	32	82	--	195
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	146	--	--	--	19	--	16	50	--	41
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	152	--	--	--	12	41	--	11	--	67
Walking--without other incident	114	--	--	--	16	--	--	14	--	72

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Event	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Overexertion	2,104	--	20	192	264	181	160	309	19	932
Overexertion in lifting	724	--	6	77	133	71	46	147	15	212
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	171	--	--	--	12	--	37	--	--	76
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or welding objects	1,181	--	--	89	115	81	77	160	--	644
Overexertion, n.e.c.	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion	271	--	--	20	56	--	20	59	6	101
Repetitive motion, unspecified	91	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	53
Repetitive use of tools	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	32
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	96	--	--	12	33	--	--	41	--	--
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	26	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	13
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b>	257	--	--	17	40	20	--	71	--	83
Contact with electric current	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Contact with electric current of machine, tool, appliance, or light fixture	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Contact with temperature extremes	96	--	--	17	--	--	--	56	--	13
Contact with hot objects or substances	94	--	--	17	--	--	--	54	--	13
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	137	--	--	--	30	--	--	14	--	57
Inhalation of substance	41	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	11
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	41	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	11
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	65	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	29
Injections, stings, venomous bites	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bee, wasp, hornet sting	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances, n.e.c.	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Exposure to radiation	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to welding light	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation accidents</b>	218	--	--	33	--	86	18	29	--	47
Highway accident	193	--	--	33	--	82	18	29	--	31
Highway accident, unspecified	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	179	--	--	33	--	77	18	29	--	23
Moving in same direction	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
Moving in intersection	43	--	--	--	--	--	14	20	--	--
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway	30	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, n.e.c.	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b>	136	--	--	--	11	--	--	34	--	81
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	113	--	--	--	11	--	--	34	--	67
Hitting, kicking, beating	62	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	46
Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stabbing	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	28	--	--
Assaults by animals	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Event	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Nonvenomous bites	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
<b>Nonclassifiable</b>	90	--	6	--	32	--	--	43	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

## Appendix C

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### **Tables showing the Percent Distribution of Days Away from Work in Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses occurring in Montana in 1998 by selected features**

**Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:**

**TABLE 18—by Industry**

**TABLE 19—by Selected Worker Characteristics**

**TABLE 20—by Occupation**

**TABLE 21—by Nature of the Injury or Illness**

**TABLE 22—by Part of Body Affected**

**TABLE 23—by Source**

**TABLE 24—by Event or Exposure**

**Table 18. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by industry and number of days away from work, 1998**

**Montana--private industry**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total		6,237	14.5	11.8	22.9	15.0	10.0	5.3	20.5	6
<b>Mining<sup>5</sup></b>		87	15.4	6.9	17.6	10.4	11.6	5.8	32.3	10
Metal mining <sup>5</sup>	10	44	13.6	11.4	9.1	13.6	13.6	6.8	31.8	12
Coal mining <sup>5</sup>	12	9	11.1	--	33.3	11.1	--	11.1	33.3	7
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels <sup>5</sup>	14	20	15.0	5.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	5.0	25.0	10
<b>Construction</b>		621	7.5	17.6	19.8	14.9	11.0	2.6	26.6	7
General building contractors	15	244	6.0	9.9	15.6	21.3	17.7	3.9	25.5	10
Residential building construction	152	163	1.6	9.1	11.3	27.4	19.9	--	30.6	11
Heavy construction, except building	16	72	12.5	31.6	4.9	9.0	2.6	5.2	34.2	6
Special trade contractors	17	305	7.6	20.5	26.6	11.2	7.6	1.0	25.6	5
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	92	3.3	45.7	19.5	9.0	6.5	--	16.0	3
<b>Manufacturing</b>		945	16.3	9.7	29.0	9.8	11.5	8.3	15.5	5
Durable goods		673	15.9	6.7	32.6	8.1	10.6	8.4	17.6	5
Lumber and wood products	24	260	4.8	12.9	28.6	11.3	9.7	9.5	23.2	7
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	52	27.6	--	--	13.4	9.0	27.6	22.4	26
Primary metal industries	33	36	2.7	--	3.0	8.3	38.7	6.6	40.8	15
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	32	37.8	20.0	5.6	21.1	--	4.4	11.1	2
Nondurable goods		272	17.2	16.9	20.1	13.9	13.8	8.0	10.1	5
Food and kindred products	20	143	21.3	14.0	18.1	19.9	17.0	3.7	5.9	5
Printing and publishing	27	38	18.3	26.8	9.3	16.6	10.2	3.6	15.1	5
Newspapers	271	22	13.2	34.6	10.1	10.1	5.3	--	26.7	4
<b>Transportation and public utilities<sup>5</sup></b>		725	5.9	11.1	9.4	19.5	10.2	5.4	38.4	14
Railroad transportation <sup>5</sup>	40	31	6.5	6.5	16.1	19.4	12.9	6.5	32.3	12
Trucking and warehousing	42	262	3.5	3.5	5.3	45.0	--	10.7	32.1	7
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	251	3.7	3.7	5.5	42.6	--	11.2	33.4	7
Transportation by air	45	320	2.7	20.7	2.7	2.9	20.1	2.5	48.5	27
Communications	48	42	17.6	--	29.0	--	--	--	53.3	33
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>		1,674	22.3	10.2	26.6	13.7	5.4	5.5	16.4	5
Wholesale trade		497	21.0	12.5	38.8	8.0	4.8	4.9	10.0	4
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	139	20.1	8.7	50.7	3.4	5.9	3.9	7.3	3
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	67	13.9	--	59.8	6.9	6.9	--	12.4	5
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	359	21.4	14.0	34.2	9.8	4.3	5.2	11.0	5
Retail trade		1,177	22.8	9.2	21.4	16.1	5.7	5.7	19.1	5
Building materials and garden supplies	52	110	8.3	13.9	18.7	19.0	10.5	1.5	28.2	10

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 18. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by industry and number of days away from work, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Lumber and other building materials	521	72	2.3	18.4	18.2	6.9	15.9	--	38.2	13
Hardware stores	525	13	31.4	15.2	30.5	22.9	--	--	--	3
General merchandise stores	53	173	28.7	11.5	19.0	20.6	1.1	5.0	14.0	4
Department stores	531	139	34.2	8.5	13.0	25.7	--	6.2	12.4	3
Food stores	54	128	14.1	30.6	4.1	12.3	8.2	26.5	4.1	6
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	249	44.4	2.8	17.3	12.7	4.4	7.3	10.9	3
Gasoline service stations	554	82	58.5	3.5	14.9	7.5	9.9	--	5.7	1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	72	10.9	9.9	36.2	17.8	14.2	--	10.9	3
Eating and drinking places	58	341	17.3	--	31.2	15.0	3.4	--	33.1	8
Miscellaneous retail	59	101	13.7	19.2	17.1	19.0	9.9	4.8	16.4	4
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		65	26.5	18.9	32.1	1.8	5.2	6.9	8.6	3
Real estate	65	34	6.4	13.1	54.2	--	6.6	6.6	13.1	3
<b>Services</b>		2,056	11.8	12.5	22.9	16.6	13.1	4.6	18.4	6
Hotels and other lodging places	70	155	9.2	3.1	15.0	50.5	14.9	0.7	6.7	8
Hotels and motels	701	151	9.5	3.2	13.2	51.9	15.3	--	6.9	8
Personal services	72	19	24.6	--	24.6	34.1	--	5.6	11.1	6
Miscellaneous repair services	76	40	15.7	3.1	34.3	--	2.7	--	44.2	5
Amusement and recreation services	79	158	7.0	13.1	40.7	1.7	18.9	3.6	15.0	5
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services	799	153	4.6	13.6	41.2	1.8	19.5	3.7	15.6	5
Health services	80	1,047	14.1	12.3	19.0	14.0	16.6	5.8	18.3	7
Hospitals	806	589	15.1	10.5	19.7	12.9	14.8	8.3	18.6	6
Educational services	82	18	--	22.5	16.0	--	42.1	--	19.5	15
Social services	83	221	7.1	21.9	31.7	9.9	4.2	5.9	19.4	4
Membership organizations	86	108	15.2	7.2	14.0	53.7	3.6	5.1	1.2	10
Engineering and management services	87	27	12.1	28.7	21.3	9.2	12.1	12.1	4.6	4

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.  
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 19. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 1998**

**Montana--private industry**

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	6,237	14.5	11.8	22.9	15.0	10.0	5.3	20.5	6
Sex:									
Men	3,829	13.0	11.2	25.1	15.3	7.5	5.2	22.7	6
Women	2,270	14.2	13.0	20.3	14.7	14.5	5.8	17.5	6
Age:									
Under 14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	183	17.2	7.4	40.3	9.5	16.6	--	9.0	3
20 to 24	711	20.2	22.4	23.0	14.5	3.5	5.1	11.4	3
25 to 34	1,736	16.7	11.5	29.2	12.0	9.6	3.0	17.9	5
35 to 44	1,744	10.5	10.6	20.2	19.6	10.7	5.1	23.4	8
45 to 54	1,026	10.1	10.7	21.7	11.3	12.7	9.3	24.3	10
55 to 64	490	12.1	9.0	10.1	16.2	13.5	8.8	30.3	12
65 and over	201	3.2	1.1	22.2	26.6	8.4	7.2	31.2	8
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	331	16.0	14.2	17.9	14.0	6.7	10.2	20.8	7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	723	16.1	15.6	14.2	14.8	16.5	7.7	15.0	10
Service	1,684	11.5	10.9	24.9	15.2	12.2	3.3	22.1	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	103	30.3	10.2	9.2	16.9	8.8	11.5	13.1	7
Precision production, craft, and repair	811	19.4	12.6	23.8	15.1	8.6	4.7	15.9	5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,492	10.7	11.1	25.8	15.3	8.0	5.5	23.6	6
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	1,030	13.2	13.8	27.6	16.2	6.6	6.5	16.2	5
3 to 11 months	1,228	18.0	9.1	23.3	13.6	9.5	6.0	20.5	5
1 to 5 years	2,201	12.4	12.7	27.1	16.3	9.7	4.1	17.6	5
More than 5 years	1,645	11.2	12.1	15.0	14.3	13.4	6.0	27.9	10
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	5,679	13.2	11.7	23.3	14.9	10.4	5.3	21.2	6
Black, non-Hispanic	39	11.6	10.4	52.1	4.8	--	--	21.1	5
Hispanic	67	7.9	12.8	15.5	54.1	--	7.9	1.9	9
Asian or Pacific Islander	29	42.4	--	29.0	--	--	4.1	24.5	3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	231	16.4	21.7	19.6	13.9	8.2	8.5	11.7	4

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by occupation and number of days away from work, 1998**

**Montana--private industry**

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	6,237	14.5	11.8	22.9	15.0	10.0	5.3	20.5	6
<b>Managerial and professional specialty</b>	331	16.0	14.2	17.9	14.0	6.7	10.2	20.8	7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	133	18.8	7.0	8.9	20.7	2.7	5.1	36.9	10
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	43	36.2	--	--	63.8	--	--	--	10
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	50	6.0	2.6	--	--	--	--	91.5	60
Professional specialty	198	14.2	19.1	24.0	9.5	9.4	13.7	10.0	4
Registered nurses	88	27.3	27.2	4.8	7.3	4.9	14.3	14.3	2
Teachers, n.e.c.	46	5.8	15.3	33.1	16.5	12.6	12.5	4.1	5
Social workers	13	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
<b>Technical, sales, and administrative support</b>	723	16.1	15.6	14.2	14.8	16.5	7.7	15.0	10
Technicians and related support	66	12.6	8.5	10.5	5.5	24.9	4.0	34.1	14
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	32
Licensed practical nurses	35	23.8	--	6.0	--	26.5	7.6	36.1	16
Sales	308	23.8	13.6	15.4	11.8	12.3	9.7	13.4	4
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	68	16.4	--	5.0	16.0	7.8	--	54.8	54
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	16	34.8	31.8	--	--	--	33.4	--	2
Cashiers	191	27.3	15.7	15.7	10.5	16.5	12.2	2.0	3
Administrative support, including clerical	349	9.9	18.8	13.9	19.2	18.6	6.7	12.8	10
Computer operators	11	36.0	--	64.0	--	--	--	--	4
Secretaries	11	--	30.2	46.7	11.5	--	--	11.5	5
Hotel clerks	17	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	12
Records clerks	13	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	19
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	21	4.8	--	--	--	36.3	58.9	--	28
Mail clerks, exc. postal service	49	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	10
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	120	3.9	43.6	13.3	3.4	19.8	--	15.9	3
Stock and inventory clerks	16	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
General office clerks	32	8.3	9.9	--	5.6	3.6	31.0	41.6	30
Bank tellers	10	73.6	--	26.4	--	--	--	--	1
Administrative support occupations, n.e.c.	18	43.7	17.3	--	6.9	--	--	32.1	2
<b>Service</b>	1,684	11.5	10.9	24.9	15.2	12.2	3.3	22.1	6
Protective service	35	--	46.6	3.8	--	3.9	10.7	35.1	5
Guards and police, exc. public service	19	--	79.9	--	--	--	20.1	--	2
Protective service occupations, n.e.c.	15	--	9.1	--	--	9.1	--	81.9	51
Service, except protective and household	1,650	11.8	10.1	25.3	15.5	12.3	3.2	21.8	6
Bartenders	35	--	--	26.7	--	73.3	--	--	11
Waiters and waitresses	239	13.6	2.6	24.5	11.8	2.8	--	44.7	8
Cooks	74	28.8	8.3	48.0	2.1	--	--	12.8	5
Kitchen workers, food preparation	24	--	22.2	28.1	22.2	--	22.2	5.2	4
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	56	--	13.1	63.3	2.6	--	--	21.0	3
Health aides, exc. nursing	241	14.2	12.1	32.6	6.5	7.8	5.9	21.0	4
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	613	12.4	15.4	16.3	16.6	18.5	4.7	16.1	7
Maids and housemen	204	9.7	4.4	14.0	40.9	7.8	1.1	22.1	8

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by occupation and number of days away from work, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Janitors and cleaners	142	5.9	5.0	36.1	12.7	15.9	0.8	23.5	7
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	18	--	15.2	77.2	--	--	--	7.6	3
<b>Farming, forestry, and fishing</b>	103	30.3	10.2	9.2	16.9	8.8	11.5	13.1	7
Farm workers	16	26.7	26.7	40.1	--	--	6.5	--	2
Nursery workers	27	29.3	--	12.0	58.6	--	--	--	7
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	24	19.4	6.6	--	6.9	12.7	24.2	30.2	27
Timber cutting and logging occupations	14	--	--	--	--	42.9	28.6	28.6	30
<b>Precision production, craft, and repair</b>	811	19.4	12.6	23.8	15.1	8.6	4.7	15.9	5
Mechanics and repairers	351	28.6	1.6	32.0	17.0	1.3	2.1	17.4	5
Automobile mechanics	102	58.2	--	15.5	12.5	--	2.8	11.1	1
Small engine repairers	10	--	--	59.3	29.4	11.2	--	--	5
Heavy equipment mechanics	16	14.8	--	70.4	--	--	--	14.8	5
Farm equipment mechanics	45	10.4	--	66.8	10.4	--	--	12.4	5
Industrial machinery repairers	46	6.6	5.1	13.7	40.3	4.4	4.6	25.4	10
Telephone line installers and repairers	10	25.0	--	50.0	--	--	--	25.0	3
Telephone installers and repairers	20	25.8	--	38.1	--	--	--	36.1	3
Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers	16	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	50.0	10
Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	23	29.0	--	12.9	45.1	--	5.8	7.2	6
Not specified mechanics and repairers	16	57.6	--	35.8	--	--	--	6.6	1
Construction trades	331	13.8	20.4	18.0	16.2	15.8	2.0	13.8	5
Brickmasons and stonemasons	17	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	11
Carpenters	154	7.4	16.3	15.4	23.3	16.1	2.3	19.3	9
Electricians	15	20.6	20.6	7.4	18.8	6.9	--	25.7	7
Electrical power installers and repairers	14	--	--	64.0	--	28.6	--	7.4	4
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	36	--	49.7	20.7	8.2	--	--	21.3	3
Roofers	36	48.0	28.0	24.0	--	--	--	--	2
Sheetmetal duct installers	11	--	55.8	--	16.4	27.9	--	--	2
Construction trades, n.e.c.	13	24.5	--	38.0	24.5	--	--	13.1	3
Extractive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining occupations, n.e.c.	13	--	15.1	15.1	--	--	15.1	54.8	31
Precision production	108	8.2	22.9	17.7	7.6	11.5	20.3	11.8	6
Supervisors, production occupations	25	--	16.1	--	--	3.9	61.9	18.0	30
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	19	37.5	9.4	43.8	--	--	--	9.4	3
Butchers and meat cutters	35	--	35.1	19.8	19.8	--	19.8	5.7	5
<b>Operators, fabricators, and laborers</b>	2,492	10.7	11.1	25.8	15.3	8.0	5.5	23.6	6
Machine operators and tenders	357	14.4	12.7	21.9	17.3	12.3	8.0	13.5	6
Lathe and turning machine operators	15	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	7
Punching and stamping press machine operators	9	--	--	88.5	--	--	--	11.5	5
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	18	--	--	--	--	67.3	32.7	--	15
Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators	13	--	--	71.0	29.0	--	--	--	3
Sawing machine operators	66	13.4	8.1	31.0	13.7	--	12.5	21.3	4
Printing press operators	13	40.2	21.6	--	29.6	--	--	8.6	2
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	20	--	42.3	9.1	43.4	--	--	5.3	5

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by occupation and number of days away from work, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Packaging and filling machine operators	17	--	7.2	15.7	15.7	61.4	--	--	14
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, exc. food	14	28.0	--	8.5	--	56.0	7.6	--	12
Crushing and grinding machine operators	41	38.9	2.5	9.7	2.5	4.9	29.2	12.3	4
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	26	26.6	18.2	30.3	--	--	--	24.9	4
Machine operators, not specified	48	9.7	21.9	21.6	13.0	--	--	33.8	4
Fabricators, assemblers, and handworking	221	12.5	13.5	41.6	5.6	9.8	4.3	12.7	5
Welders and cutters	84	13.1	4.2	52.1	--	11.0	--	19.7	5
Assemblers	136	12.2	19.3	35.2	9.0	9.1	7.0	8.3	5
Production inspectors, testers, and weighers	10	--	13.5	--	47.7	--	--	38.8	7
Transportation and material moving	868	7.4	6.2	13.1	18.1	9.3	5.9	40.1	15
Truck drivers	702	6.6	4.2	9.2	19.7	10.4	5.8	44.3	21
Driver-sales workers	43	24.4	--	51.6	13.8	5.5	--	4.7	5
Supervisors, material moving equipment operators	14	16.7	32.8	50.5	--	--	--	--	4
Operating engineers	16	--	76.8	--	--	--	11.6	11.6	2
Excavating and loading machine operators	21	--	--	81.0	9.4	--	4.8	4.8	5
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	28	--	2.1	--	3.6	3.6	13.3	77.4	105
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators	15	--	39.3	--	29.9	--	24.2	6.5	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	1,037	12.0	14.2	34.6	14.1	5.2	4.6	15.3	5
Helpers, construction trades	17	--	94.2	--	--	5.8	--	--	2
Construction laborers	202	0.8	9.2	30.9	19.2	11.9	3.8	24.2	8
Production helpers	11	--	--	--	--	90.5	--	9.5	13
Stock handlers and baggers	89	32.9	27.6	13.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	8.1	2
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	24	4.2	6.9	24.1	45.7	--	--	19.1	7
Garage and service station related occupations	107	31.1	2.6	48.7	14.9	2.6	--	--	5
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	36	12.9	--	34.4	--	--	7.9	44.8	27
Hand packers and packagers	15	--	26.8	46.3	--	--	--	26.8	3
Laborers, nonconstruction	516	10.5	14.3	38.8	13.9	2.0	6.2	14.3	4
<b>Nonclassifiable</b>	93	94.0	--	1.2	4.8	--	--	--	1

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 21. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1998**

**Montana--private industry**

Nature	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	6,237	14.5	11.8	22.9	15.0	10.0	5.3	20.5	6
<b>Traumatic Injuries and Disorders</b>	5,772	13.5	12.2	23.1	15.5	9.3	4.8	21.6	6
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	518	6.2	5.4	7.9	4.0	12.2	10.2	54.0	38
Dislocations	35	13.4	--	11.3	15.8	10.0	11.3	38.1	14
Fractures	483	5.7	5.8	7.6	3.2	12.4	10.1	55.2	39
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	3,248	10.8	12.6	22.2	15.5	11.0	4.6	23.3	7
Sprains, strains, tears	3,248	10.8	12.6	22.2	15.5	11.0	4.6	23.3	7
Open wounds	471	22.2	13.3	36.7	13.7	4.2	4.7	5.2	4
Amputations	45	3.2	--	46.6	8.2	19.7	18.2	4.1	7
Amputations, fingertip	34	4.3	--	62.7	--	3.0	24.5	5.5	3
Amputations, except fingertip	12	--	--	--	31.9	68.1	--	--	13
Cuts, lacerations	310	27.2	16.3	41.5	6.9	1.8	4.5	1.9	3
Punctures, except bites	107	11.7	9.7	21.5	36.8	4.9	--	15.3	6
Surface wounds and bruises	472	25.4	16.1	26.9	19.7	3.9	2.7	5.3	4
Abrasions, scratches	106	49.6	9.4	41.0	--	--	--	--	2
Bruises, contusions	366	18.4	18.0	22.9	25.3	5.0	3.5	6.9	5
Burns	139	34.6	21.2	28.3	--	10.1	--	5.8	2
Chemical burns	45	37.8	17.6	11.6	--	30.8	--	2.1	2
Heat burns, scalds	94	33.1	23.0	36.4	--	--	--	7.5	2
Intracranial injuries	28	44.4	13.0	34.1	--	3.6	4.9	--	2
Concussions	28	44.4	13.0	34.1	--	3.6	4.9	--	2
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	199	11.4	5.6	13.8	43.4	15.0	1.6	9.2	8
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	33	57.2	12.8	20.5	--	9.5	--	--	1
Sprains and bruises	147	2.7	2.7	11.5	53.1	18.2	2.1	9.6	8
Fractures and other injuries	16	--	18.4	10.0	51.9	--	--	19.7	6
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	695	12.6	11.6	28.4	18.0	4.6	5.5	19.3	5
Electrocutions, electric shocks	14	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Other poisonings and toxic effects	17	75.9	--	24.1	--	--	--	--	1
Animal or insect bites, venomous	15	71.6	--	28.4	--	--	--	--	1
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	657	11.3	12.3	27.0	19.1	4.8	5.8	19.7	5
Crushing injuries	142	10.0	14.7	64.9	5.8	--	--	4.6	3
Back pain, hurt back	112	1.6	13.8	22.8	11.3	5.9	15.3	29.3	14
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	403	14.4	11.0	14.8	25.9	6.2	5.2	22.4	9
<b>Systemic Diseases and Disorders</b>	295	8.4	8.0	17.2	12.9	28.4	17.5	7.5	12
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	77	13.7	8.0	9.3	3.2	18.5	28.3	18.9	15
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	67	--	9.3	10.8	3.7	21.5	32.8	21.9	24
Carpal tunnel syndrome	67	--	9.3	10.8	3.7	21.5	32.8	21.9	24
Disorders of the eye, adnexa, vision	11	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Welder's flash	11	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Digestive system diseases and disorders	121	3.9	4.7	34.9	9.1	30.8	14.4	2.3	10
Hernia	121	3.9	4.7	34.9	9.1	30.8	14.4	2.3	10
Hernia, unspecified	121	3.9	4.7	34.9	9.1	30.8	14.4	2.3	10
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	71	--	12.1	2.2	20.2	45.5	17.7	2.3	17
Rheumatism, except the back	69	--	12.5	0.9	20.8	45.4	18.2	2.4	17
Tendonitis	66	--	8.5	0.9	21.7	47.4	19.0	2.5	17
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	20	48.6	--	--	51.4	--	--	--	10
Dermatitis	18	43.5	--	--	56.5	--	--	--	10
Allergic dermatitis	18	43.5	--	--	56.5	--	--	--	10
<b>Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions</b>	65	26.4	8.1	40.7	4.5	6.6	2.2	11.6	5

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 21. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Nature	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Symptoms	65	26.4	8.1	40.7	4.5	6.6	2.2	11.6	5
General symptoms	27	64.8	--	--	--	16.2	5.4	13.5	1
Non-specified allergic reaction	13	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
General symptoms, n.e.c.	9	--	--	--	--	46.1	15.4	38.5	22
Symptoms involving respiratory system and chest	39	--	13.7	68.5	7.6	--	--	10.2	5
Symptoms involving respiratory system and chest, n.e.c.	39	--	13.7	68.5	7.6	--	--	10.2	5
<b>Multiple diseases, conditions, and disorders</b>	14	--	--	90.7	--	9.3	--	--	3
<b>Nonclassifiable</b>	91	93.4	--	1.1	1.1	--	1.1	3.3	1

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.  
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 22. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1998**

**Montana--private industry**

Part of body	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,237</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Head</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1</b>
Head, unspecified	50	57.6	3.2	29.1	10.1	--	--	--	1
Cranial region, including skull	28	44.4	13.0	34.1	--	3.6	4.9	--	2
Brain	28	44.4	13.0	34.1	--	3.6	4.9	--	2
Face	192	53.2	9.4	26.7	1.0	--	5.6	4.0	1
Eye(s)	149	53.9	12.1	32.1	1.3	--	--	0.7	1
Nose, nasal cavity	11	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Nose, except internal location of diseases or disorders	11	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Multiple face locations	14	--	--	23.9	--	--	76.1	--	26
Multiple head locations	13	92.5	--	--	--	7.5	--	--	1
<b>Neck, Including Throat</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>4</b>
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	81	--	22.6	40.2	21.8	2.5	--	13.0	4
<b>Trunk</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>8</b>
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	656	7.9	9.6	7.0	12.1	8.7	5.6	49.1	28
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	129	20.0	9.7	23.4	30.3	2.3	8.7	5.5	5
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	110	23.5	11.4	16.7	35.5	2.7	10.2	--	5
Lung(s), pleura	16	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	25.0	5
Back, including spine, spinal cord	1,751	10.4	12.5	22.8	17.8	10.5	4.6	21.3	7
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	1,281	11.1	12.7	26.9	13.1	8.8	5.0	22.4	5
Lumbar region	429	8.5	11.0	11.0	30.6	15.9	4.1	19.0	7
Thoracic region	31	--	29.3	15.5	35.7	3.3	--	16.3	9
Abdomen	150	4.3	7.4	30.8	17.3	24.8	11.6	3.7	9
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	26	6.9	9.2	15.2	57.7	--	--	11.0	9
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	124	3.8	7.0	34.0	8.9	30.0	14.0	2.2	10
Pelvic region	59	26.3	2.8	27.8	12.2	--	4.8	26.0	5
Hip(s)	40	36.6	--	38.7	--	--	--	24.8	3
Groin	12	8.3	14.5	--	13.8	--	24.4	39.0	26
<b>Upper extremities</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>5</b>
Arm(s)	352	7.4	12.8	21.5	10.4	20.6	5.8	21.5	10
Arm(s), unspecified	176	4.0	2.6	34.1	2.5	19.1	11.1	26.6	12
Elbow(s)	143	8.6	23.1	10.1	21.4	23.4	0.7	12.7	10
Forearm(s)	12	12.1	51.6	8.4	--	--	--	27.9	2
Multiple arm(s) locations	14	39.1	8.8	--	11.5	--	--	40.6	6
Wrist(s)	315	6.6	8.9	24.9	23.0	10.0	10.4	16.1	10
Hand(s), except finger(s)	206	35.6	14.1	28.3	5.3	3.5	7.7	5.5	3
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	355	15.7	10.2	46.6	12.5	4.1	3.9	7.0	4
Multiple upper extremities locations	106	--	3.8	76.8	11.8	2.9	1.2	3.4	4
Hand(s) and finger(s)	82	--	3.2	93.1	--	3.8	--	--	3
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	18	--	--	28.4	71.6	--	--	--	6
<b>Lower extremities</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>8</b>
Leg(s)	656	9.5	9.9	16.4	12.4	10.9	7.6	33.2	14
Leg(s), unspecified	151	4.3	4.8	2.8	5.9	4.6	2.1	75.3	180
Knee(s)	446	8.5	7.4	22.2	14.6	14.5	10.1	22.8	10

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 22. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Part of body	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Lower leg(s)	39	29.0	47.2	5.9	7.7	--	5.1	5.1	2
Multiple leg(s) locations	11	37.7	53.4	8.8	--	--	--	--	2
Ankle(s)	222	12.5	10.2	14.4	16.8	16.7	7.7	21.7	9
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	196	15.3	20.9	11.4	8.1	23.7	5.3	15.2	7
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	165	13.0	16.1	12.2	9.7	28.2	6.4	14.3	7
Sole(s)	32	26.9	46.0	7.6	--	--	--	19.5	2
Heel(s)	21	--	70.2	--	--	--	--	29.8	2
Toe(s), toenail(s)	85	16.6	19.5	51.9	2.2	9.8	--	--	5
<b>Body Systems</b>	88	36.5	9.5	48.7	3.3	--	--	2.1	3
<b>Multiple Body Parts</b>	452	9.6	19.6	14.7	28.5	10.4	1.9	15.4	6
<b>Nonclassifiable</b>	89	93.3	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	1

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.  
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1998**

**Montana--private industry**

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	6,237	14.5	11.8	22.9	15.0	10.0	5.3	20.5	6
<b>Chemicals and chemical products</b>	86	27.0	15.5	20.0	15.4	16.3	--	5.7	4
Chemicals and chemical products, unspecified	19	40.2	--	--	59.8	--	--	--	10
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	25	7.3	21.6	48.4	6.5	--	--	16.1	5
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes, n.e.c.	17	--	--	68.1	9.1	--	--	22.7	5
Chemical products--general	34	27.5	19.8	15.5	--	37.1	--	--	3
Cleaning and polishing agents, disinfectants, n.e.c.	34	27.5	19.8	15.5	--	37.1	--	--	3
Cleaning and polishing agents, unspecified	16	58.2	41.8	--	--	--	--	--	1
Disinfectants	13	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	17
<b>Containers</b>	875	17.3	17.3	27.4	10.7	10.7	6.3	10.2	5
Containers--nonpressurized	679	18.6	15.5	31.1	10.7	7.8	7.8	8.4	4
Containers--nonpressurized, unspecified	31	5.2	25.3	8.5	10.4	5.2	45.5	--	14
Bags, sacks, totes	45	--	48.9	12.4	28.2	4.1	--	6.4	3
Boxes, crates, cartons	381	24.6	13.2	28.9	8.2	10.4	5.7	9.0	3
Buckets, baskets, pails	34	20.8	--	45.6	16.4	14.4	--	2.8	5
Pots, pans, trays	69	16.3	1.7	35.2	16.6	--	21.9	8.2	5
Tanks, bins, vats	32	--	--	84.3	--	15.7	--	--	4
Containers--nonpressurized, n.e.c.	50	--	26.2	52.0	17.3	--	4.4	--	5
Containers--pressurized	20	20.2	44.7	35.1	--	--	--	--	2
Hoses	11	37.0	29.2	33.8	--	--	--	--	2
Containers--variable restraint	67	19.6	13.8	14.0	5.0	16.9	3.5	27.2	6
Bundles, bales	44	23.6	17.2	7.7	3.6	16.5	5.3	26.1	6
Reels, rolls	21	13.3	8.0	28.8	8.3	9.3	--	32.3	5
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	28	11.1	--	41.9	5.1	--	--	41.9	3
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses, unspecified	13	--	--	--	10.9	--	--	89.1	160
Dishes, bowls	12	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Luggage, handbags	51	--	49.2	2.0	--	46.4	--	2.4	5
Luggage, unspecified	48	--	50.0	--	--	50.0	--	--	2
Skids, pallets	28	17.5	9.2	--	57.4	15.9	--	--	9
<b>Furniture and fixtures</b>	163	14.6	12.3	10.1	25.6	7.0	1.8	28.6	7
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	83	10.1	9.4	6.6	17.5	3.1	1.7	51.6	32
Cabinets, cases--display, storage	19	13.5	23.7	13.5	--	--	--	49.3	5
Counters, counter tops	15	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	10
Shelving	42	--	8.0	2.4	--	6.2	3.3	80.2	120
Furniture	73	21.2	17.0	15.1	29.6	12.2	--	5.0	3
Furniture, unspecified	17	--	--	22.5	77.5	--	--	--	6
Beds, bedding, mattresses	26	25.6	40.1	--	23.5	6.2	--	4.5	2
Furniture, n.e.c.	11	77.7	--	22.3	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Machinery</b>	334	12.1	10.2	32.0	14.9	6.3	9.2	15.3	5
Agricultural and garden machinery	14	--	9.4	51.4	--	--	--	39.2	5
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	40	--	37.6	20.8	2.5	--	--	39.1	4
Loaders	15	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Front end loaders	15	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Mining and drilling machinery	13	--	--	22.7	7.6	--	--	69.7	70

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	77	1.5	--	32.5	40.4	--	3.7	21.9	10
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	24	4.9	--	22.2	61.3	--	11.6	--	10
Refrigerators, freezers, ice makers	21	5.5	--	25.1	69.3	--	--	--	10
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances	18	--	--	83.5	16.5	--	--	--	3
Ranges, cooking ovens, grills, toasters, food warmers	15	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	35	--	--	13.3	38.2	--	--	48.6	10
Vacuum cleaners	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	53
Material handling machinery	31	36.6	17.2	22.4	--	3.3	3.3	17.3	2
Jacks	22	44.4	10.6	31.9	--	--	--	13.1	2
Jacks, unspecified	12	77.2	--	--	--	--	--	22.8	1
Jacks, n.e.c.	9	--	25.0	75.0	--	--	--	--	5
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	76	18.1	2.4	48.2	4.9	10.4	10.9	5.2	4
Bending, rolling, shaping machinery	10	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Rolling mills, rolling, calendaring machinery	10	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Boring, drilling, planing, milling machinery	10	--	--	90.1	--	--	--	9.9	3
Grinding, polishing machinery	11	32.4	--	50.6	--	--	--	17.0	5
Presses, except printing	22	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	4
Punch presses	17	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	4
Sawing machinery--stationary	21	--	--	--	17.7	37.7	39.4	5.1	13
Office and business machinery	13	41.1	17.8	--	--	--	27.6	13.5	2
Special process machinery	43	16.3	19.2	34.5	6.4	23.6	--	--	3
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	22	26.1	5.5	68.4	--	--	--	--	3
Food slicers	14	41.0	8.6	50.4	--	--	--	--	3
Packaging, bottling, wrapping machinery	13	--	23.5	--	--	76.5	--	--	17
Packaging, wrapping, bundling machinery	10	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	17
Miscellaneous machinery	34	5.2	--	23.8	25.2	5.5	33.3	6.9	7
Other machinery	34	5.2	--	23.8	25.2	5.5	33.3	6.9	7
Snow plows	11	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	21
Machinery, n.e.c.	19	9.4	--	32.8	45.4	--	--	12.5	7
<b>Parts and materials</b>	798	12.5	8.0	29.0	11.6	8.5	2.0	28.4	6
Building materials--solid elements	527	11.5	6.4	34.2	12.2	7.5	2.9	25.2	5
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	72	9.2	6.6	20.5	--	--	--	63.7	60
Concrete blocks, cinder blocks	72	9.2	6.6	20.5	--	--	--	63.7	60
Pipes, ducts, tubing	124	6.4	--	74.7	3.9	3.6	3.5	7.9	5
Metal pipe, tubing	113	7.0	--	79.3	4.3	4.0	3.8	1.6	4
Structural metal materials	161	19.1	6.0	11.7	24.2	10.3	6.2	22.4	7
Bars, rods, reinforcing bar (rebar)	10	14.8	--	--	17.1	--	24.6	43.5	23
Beams	25	16.9	--	52.2	--	--	--	30.9	5
Rails	19	--	--	10.0	71.1	--	--	19.0	7
Sheet metal	53	44.1	8.8	--	15.7	--	--	31.4	2
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	45	3.8	11.3	8.3	35.0	18.5	14.6	8.5	7
Tiles, shingles	10	23.3	--	--	18.6	--	--	58.1	172
Wood, lumber	126	8.2	15.5	28.6	6.5	14.8	0.8	25.8	5
Wood, lumber, unspecified	38	1.5	33.7	6.6	12.3	1.5	2.6	41.7	7

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	68	12.1	--	42.0	--	21.7	--	24.2	5
Plywood, wood paneling; particle, chip, flake board	16	9.0	40.7	30.4	--	19.9	--	--	4
Other building materials--solid elements	34	8.0	--	52.8	31.1	--	--	8.0	3
Glass, window panes	12	--	--	--	90.3	--	--	9.7	9
Siding--aluminum, vinyl	18	15.6	--	84.4	--	--	--	--	3
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	82	1.9	9.5	20.4	14.2	33.9	--	20.0	14
Fasteners	51	3.1	12.2	32.9	19.7	--	--	32.1	6
Nails, brads, tacks	38	4.3	16.7	8.2	26.9	--	--	43.9	6
Ropes, ties	30	--	5.3	--	5.3	89.3	--	--	14
Chains, n.e.c.	27	--	5.9	--	5.9	88.1	--	--	14
Machine, tool, and electric parts	29	40.6	11.1	21.4	13.2	--	3.4	10.2	2
Machine and appliance parts	18	59.0	--	27.5	8.3	--	--	5.2	1
Dies, molds, patterns	11	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	137	12.4	11.7	13.7	8.1	--	--	54.1	218
Wheels, tire rims	17	66.1	18.8	15.1	--	--	--	--	1
Engine parts and accessories	17	--	50.6	49.4	--	--	--	--	2
Trailers	92	6.1	1.4	--	12.0	--	--	80.5	218
<b>Persons, plants, animals, and minerals</b>	1,615	11.8	11.7	19.5	18.4	14.6	7.9	16.0	8
Animals and animal products	42	77.4	10.0	10.1	--	--	2.5	--	1
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	25	82.9	--	17.1	--	--	--	--	1
Mammals, except humans	17	69.4	24.6	--	--	--	6.0	--	1
Food products--fresh or processed	84	18.6	12.5	35.8	18.8	14.3	--	--	5
Grains, grain mill products	11	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	10
Meat, poultry	20	--	--	13.1	26.5	60.4	--	--	15
Multiple foods or groceries	28	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Other food products--fresh or processed	26	59.7	40.3	--	--	--	--	--	1
Fats, oils	26	59.7	40.3	--	--	--	--	--	1
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	42	17.1	--	37.7	37.4	2.4	--	5.5	5
Rocks, crushed stone	38	18.9	--	33.8	41.3	--	--	6.0	5
Person--injured or ill worker	699	5.4	12.4	14.3	22.3	16.0	11.5	18.1	10
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	696	5.4	12.5	14.3	22.4	16.1	11.6	17.8	10
Person--other than injured or ill worker	654	13.6	12.3	21.5	14.3	13.9	6.0	18.3	6
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured or ill worker	29	5.6	14.6	11.3	--	17.4	--	51.1	273
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	623	14.1	12.3	21.9	15.0	13.6	6.3	16.9	6
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	83	9.5	1.6	29.0	18.0	22.9	8.8	10.2	7
Trees, logs	71	--	1.8	33.6	20.8	21.7	10.2	11.8	7
<b>Structures and surfaces</b>	1,341	10.2	9.9	16.4	11.5	10.0	4.8	37.2	12
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,191	10.7	10.0	13.6	10.5	10.0	5.0	40.1	16
Floors	302	20.8	19.8	8.6	10.1	8.6	6.9	25.2	6
Floor, unspecified	23	8.8	--	10.8	65.3	6.4	--	8.8	9
Floor of building	270	22.0	21.8	8.7	5.5	9.1	5.5	27.5	4
Ground	375	7.4	6.8	25.4	7.2	10.2	6.0	37.0	11
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	81	10.2	5.6	8.0	70.1	2.3	--	3.8	8
Stairs, steps	287	2.9	5.9	8.6	1.0	4.1	--	77.5	180
Stairs, steps, unspecified	26	11.9	30.9	49.5	4.1	3.7	--	--	3
Stairs, steps--indoors	137	3.7	4.2	4.6	--	6.6	--	80.9	180
Stairs, steps--outdoors	124	--	2.5	4.3	1.5	1.5	--	90.2	208
Parking lots	137	15.4	7.1	6.8	5.7	30.2	9.6	25.2	17

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Other structural elements	122	6.7	10.4	46.4	16.9	--	3.5	16.2	4
Doors	66	6.0	--	65.9	12.5	--	1.5	14.0	4
Gates	20	--	15.9	66.6	--	--	--	17.6	5
Roof trusses	29	9.5	33.1	--	42.6	--	--	14.9	7
Structures	28	--	5.1	5.7	30.4	52.6	--	6.2	20
Scaffolds, staging	27	--	5.5	6.0	32.4	56.1	--	--	20
Scaffolds--staging, unspecified	10	--	14.5	--	85.5	--	--	--	8
Scaffolds--selfsupporting staging	15	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	20
<b>Tools, instruments, and equipment</b>	307	19.3	14.9	27.6	22.9	4.2	4.7	6.4	5
Tools, instruments, and equipment, unspecified	17	--	11.5	27.5	27.5	--	--	33.5	6
Handtools--nonpowered	145	31.0	5.4	22.6	21.7	9.0	5.9	4.4	5
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	68	29.5	8.9	18.5	40.8	--	2.4	--	4
Knives	63	29.3	9.5	17.5	43.6	--	--	--	4
Digging handtools--nonpowered	21	--	--	42.1	10.7	19.0	28.1	--	6
Shovels	21	--	--	42.1	10.7	19.0	28.1	--	6
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	11	--	17.4	17.4	9.4	26.5	--	29.3	12
Turning handtools--nonpowered	19	65.9	--	23.3	--	--	5.6	5.2	1
Wrenches	19	65.9	--	23.3	--	--	5.6	5.2	1
Other handtools--nonpowered	25	46.0	--	20.7	2.4	21.4	--	9.4	3
Handtools--powered	45	26.7	33.0	20.7	8.5	--	2.2	8.9	2
Welding and heating handtools--powered	13	82.6	9.5	--	--	--	7.8	--	1
Welding torches--powered	10	87.5	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	1
Handtools--power not determined	11	13.2	86.8	--	--	--	--	--	2
Other handtools--power not determined	10	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Handtools--power not determined, n.e.c.	10	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Ladders	44	2.3	--	28.6	58.6	--	2.7	7.8	7
Ladders, unspecified	39	2.6	--	28.3	57.1	--	3.1	8.9	7
Recreation and athletic equipment	28	--	42.1	46.6	11.3	--	--	--	3
Snow skiing goods and equipment	12	--	55.5	44.5	--	--	--	--	2
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	18	--	--	71.1	8.1	--	20.8	--	4
Wheelchairs	10	--	--	81.4	--	--	18.6	--	4
<b>Vehicles</b>	388	7.3	14.6	26.0	29.1	5.9	1.6	15.5	6
Highway vehicle, motorized	274	10.3	12.2	13.4	37.7	6.5	0.9	19.1	7
Highway vehicle, unspecified	96	5.0	--	7.7	77.7	--	--	9.7	7
Automobile	70	22.2	4.6	1.8	22.9	13.3	--	35.2	9
Truck	74	10.6	--	38.2	16.6	6.7	3.3	24.6	6
Delivery truck	11	--	--	21.1	--	24.7	--	54.2	31
Pickup truck	18	14.7	--	71.8	--	--	13.5	--	3
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	26	16.3	--	9.1	39.8	8.5	--	26.3	7
Van--passenger or light delivery	33	--	92.7	--	--	7.3	--	--	2
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	15	--	--	91.0	--	9.0	--	--	4
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	11	--	20.5	36.4	25.2	--	--	17.9	4
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	55	--	36.6	36.4	9.0	3.4	7.2	7.4	3
Cart, dolly, handtruck	52	--	38.8	38.6	6.3	3.6	7.7	5.0	3
Water vehicle	27	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Canoe, kayak, rowboat, raft	27	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
<b>Other sources</b>	215	31.1	11.5	40.8	2.2	2.5	6.7	5.3	2
Apparel and textiles	33	--	4.1	90.2	--	--	--	5.7	5
Clothing and shoes	18	--	7.5	82.3	--	--	--	10.3	3
Clothing, unspecified	15	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Eye glasses, jewelry, and watches	15	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Eye glasses, sunglasses	15	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	12	48.4	18.2	33.4	--	--	--	--	2
Paper, books, magazines	9	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Paper, sheets	9	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Scrap, waste, debris	145	31.1	14.6	37.5	3.3	3.7	9.9	--	3
Chips, particles, splinters	145	31.1	14.6	37.5	3.3	3.7	9.9	--	3
Chips, particles, splinters, unspecified	49	5.7	6.4	78.7	6.2	--	3.0	--	5
Glass chips or fibers	34	4.3	22.4	35.0	--	--	38.3	--	3
Metal chips, particles	43	85.5	4.3	10.2	--	--	--	--	1
Wood chips, sawdust	14	17.5	33.0	--	12.5	37.1	--	--	2
Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	15	44.2	--	--	--	--	--	55.8	32
Liquids	12	56.4	--	--	--	--	--	43.6	1
<b>Nonclassifiable</b>	114	76.9	1.4	5.7	3.3	4.4	--	8.3	1

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.  
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1998**

**Montana--private industry**

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	6,237	14.5	11.8	22.9	15.0	10.0	5.3	20.5	6
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b>	1,547	18.6	10.8	34.4	13.0	6.1	2.9	14.2	5
Struck against object	405	12.6	7.9	19.9	22.3	9.7	1.7	25.8	7
Stepped on object	192	19.4	5.9	33.8	16.5	8.3	2.1	14.0	5
Struck against stationary object	208	6.6	10.0	7.5	27.3	10.8	1.5	36.3	10
Struck by object	800	21.3	11.7	41.9	9.3	4.1	3.3	8.4	4
Struck by object, unspecified	22	4.5	11.8	37.1	9.1	4.5	28.5	4.5	5
Struck by falling object	219	20.1	9.7	29.4	22.2	13.1	2.0	3.6	5
Struck by flying object	69	20.3	13.7	28.1	8.7	--	--	29.2	5
Struck by discharged object or substance	45	22.1	17.5	16.1	7.3	--	--	36.9	5
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	15	20.5	--	61.5	18.0	--	--	--	5
Struck by swinging or slipping object	375	27.0	5.3	53.8	1.2	0.8	4.3	7.6	3
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	16	11.2	--	58.7	--	--	--	30.0	3
Struck by slipping handheld object	350	25.7	5.7	55.1	1.3	0.9	4.6	6.8	3
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	10	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	14	--	70.5	--	--	--	--	29.5	2
Struck by object, n.e.c.	101	9.9	30.7	40.8	12.9	--	--	5.6	3
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	213	11.6	14.2	31.1	13.4	9.5	5.5	14.8	4
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	12	8.7	--	8.7	8.7	--	8.7	65.1	45
Caught in running equipment or machinery	132	12.1	15.8	38.5	6.3	13.8	6.3	7.3	4
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	63	7.2	15.1	23.1	30.6	3.2	3.8	17.0	7
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	95	44.5	10.5	45.0	--	--	--	--	2
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	94	43.9	10.6	45.5	--	--	--	--	2
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	34	--	1.7	21.6	23.1	8.0	--	45.5	15
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	34	--	1.7	21.6	23.1	8.0	--	45.5	15
<b>Falls</b>	1,162	9.8	9.4	12.0	13.4	9.9	6.2	39.3	16
Fall to lower level	375	3.1	8.5	17.0	14.5	4.2	2.2	50.4	37
Fall down stairs or steps	197	3.5	8.6	12.5	2.5	6.0	--	66.9	180
Fall from ladder	45	3.0	9.5	8.5	61.9	6.9	2.7	7.5	7
Fall from roof	27	--	--	38.4	61.6	--	--	--	9
Fall from roof edge	18	--	--	9.3	90.7	--	--	--	9
Fall from scaffold, staging	19	--	--	54.3	--	--	--	45.7	4
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	63	4.2	14.0	19.6	5.0	--	--	57.1	75
Jump to lower level	28	29.9	6.0	9.4	40.9	--	--	13.8	8
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	11	--	--	23.3	76.7	--	--	--	10
Fall on same level	759	12.4	10.0	9.6	11.8	13.0	8.4	34.8	14
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	710	13.2	10.7	7.1	11.3	13.1	7.4	37.2	16
Fall onto or against objects	49	1.2	--	45.8	18.6	11.5	23.0	--	6
<b>Bodily reaction and exertion</b>	2,828	10.3	13.1	21.4	15.8	13.6	6.6	19.2	7
Bodily reaction	449	8.0	16.8	19.1	16.5	10.4	8.2	21.0	8
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	146	4.0	18.3	8.7	35.8	3.7	7.3	22.2	8
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	152	4.7	23.1	17.2	3.4	9.3	5.8	36.5	12
Walking--without other incident	114	14.4	8.9	34.7	13.1	10.3	14.3	4.3	5

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	33	19.8	3.1	15.3	5.5	47.2	3.7	5.5	15
Overexertion	2,104	11.9	13.0	23.8	13.8	12.9	5.1	19.6	6
Overexertion in lifting	724	16.4	18.9	24.3	14.4	9.9	3.6	12.4	5
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	171	2.8	5.6	18.0	17.1	13.1	2.8	40.6	20
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or wielding objects	1,181	10.6	10.6	24.4	13.1	14.5	6.3	20.6	7
Repetitive motion	271	1.7	7.5	7.0	30.2	25.0	16.1	12.4	12
Repetitive motion, unspecified	91	--	6.9	9.2	58.1	6.7	9.0	10.1	10
Repetitive use of tools	58	7.8	5.6	9.2	23.8	10.0	40.4	3.2	20
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	96	--	5.5	5.5	15.9	44.9	12.4	15.8	14
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	26	--	21.9	--	--	49.1	--	28.9	18
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b>	257	35.8	15.6	32.6	5.1	5.4	--	5.4	2
Contact with electric current	14	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Contact with electric current of machine, tool, appliance, or light fixture	14	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Contact with temperature extremes	96	32.3	24.7	35.6	--	--	--	7.4	2
Contact with hot objects or substances	94	33.1	23.0	36.4	--	--	--	7.5	2
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	137	37.0	12.0	26.2	9.6	10.2	--	4.9	3
Inhalation of substance	41	28.9	20.6	33.7	7.2	--	--	9.7	3
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	41	28.9	20.6	33.7	7.2	--	--	9.7	3
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	65	38.3	12.2	8.1	15.6	21.4	--	4.3	2
Injections, stings, venomous bites	15	91.9	--	8.1	--	--	--	--	1
Bee, wasp, hornet sting	15	91.9	--	8.1	--	--	--	--	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances, n.e.c.	15	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Exposure to radiation	11	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Exposure to welding light	11	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Transportation accidents</b>	218	9.4	15.8	13.8	40.1	5.4	1.1	14.4	7
Highway accident	193	10.6	17.8	10.7	44.8	4.8	1.2	10.0	7
Highway accident, unspecified	12	--	--	--	--	62.6	--	37.4	15
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	179	11.4	19.2	10.9	48.1	0.9	1.3	8.2	7
Moving in same direction	35	28.8	9.3	12.3	6.8	--	--	42.7	4
Moving in intersection	43	24.0	--	35.2	31.6	3.7	5.6	--	3
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway	30	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, n.e.c.	70	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	7
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	15	--	--	34.0	--	--	--	66.0	32
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	15	--	--	34.0	--	--	--	66.0	32
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b>	136	13.7	9.8	25.2	22.7	3.3	18.1	7.3	7
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	113	--	11.8	27.6	27.2	3.9	20.8	8.7	10
Hitting, kicking, beating	62	--	11.8	42.5	5.1	7.2	17.6	16.0	4
Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	24	--	25.6	21.0	--	--	53.4	--	21
Stabbing	28	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	10
Assaults by animals	23	82.2	--	13.3	--	--	4.5	--	1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 1998 -- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Nonvenomous bites	22	86.1	--	13.9	--	--	--	--	1
<b>Nonclassifiable</b>	90	91.7	--	2.7	1.1	--	1.1	3.3	1

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.  
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

## **Appendix D**

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### **Report Form and Instructions Used in the 1998 Survey**

**This is available in separate PDF document**

## **Appendix E**



### **Glossary of Terms**

**Annual summary** - Consists of a copy of the occupational injury and illness totals for the year from the OSHA No.200, and the following information: the calendar year covered, company name, establishment address, certification signature, title, and date.

**Annual survey** - Each year BLS conducts an annual survey of occupational injuries and illnesses to produce national statistics. The OSHA injury and illness records maintained by employers in their establishments serve as the basis for this survey.

**Cooperative program** - A program jointly conducted by the states and the federal government to collect occupational injury and illness statistics.

**Employee** - One who is employed in the business of his or her employer affecting commerce.

**Employer** - Any person engaged in a business affecting commerce that has employees.

**Establishment** - A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed; the place where the employees report for work, operate from or from which they are paid.

**Exposure** - The reasonable likelihood that a worker is or was subject to some effect, influence or safety hazard; or in contact with a hazardous chemical or physical agent at a sufficient concentration and duration to produce an illness.

**Federal Register** - The official source of information and notification on OSHA's proposed rulemaking, standards, regulations and other official matters, including amendments, corrections, insertions or deletions.

**First aid** - Any one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care. Such treatment and observation are considered first aid even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

**First report of injury** - A workers' compensation form which may qualify as a substitute for the supplementary record, OSHA No.101.



**Hours Worked** - The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacations, holidays, sick leave, and all other nonwork time even though paid.

**Incidence rate** - The number of injuries, illnesses or lost workdays related to a common exposure base of 100 full-time workers. The common exposure base enables one to make accurate interindustry comparisons, trend analysis over time, or comparisons among firms regardless of size.

**Log and Summary** - (OSHA No.200) The OSHA recordkeeping form used to list injuries and illness, also to note the extent of each case.

**Lost workday cases** - Cases that involve days away from work or days of restricted work activity, or both.

**Lost workdays** - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) beyond the day of injury or onset of illness the employee was away from work or limited to restricted work activity because of an occupational injury or illness.

**Lost workdays-away from work** - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee would have worked but could not because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness, or any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to work.

**Lost workdays-restricted work activity** - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; or (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to work.

**Low-hazard industries** - Selected industries in retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services which are regularly exempt from OSHA record keeping. To be included in this exemption, an industry must fall within an SIC not targeted for general schedule inspections and must

have an average lost workday case injury rate for a designated 3-year measurement period at or below 75 percent of the U.S. private sector average rate.

**Medical treatment** - Includes treatment of injuries administered by physicians, registered professional personnel or lay persons (i.e., non-medical personnel). Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care) even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

**Occupational Illness** - Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion or direct contact.

**Occupational skin diseases or disorders** - Examples are: contact dermatitis, eczema or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

**Dust diseases of the lungs** - Examples are: silicosis, asbestosis and other asbestos-related diseases, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, siderosis and other pneumoconioses.

**Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents** - Examples are: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes, farmer's lung, etc.

**Poisoning** - Systemic effects of toxic materials. Examples are: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion and lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

**Disorders due to physical agents** - Other than toxic materials. Examples are: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects

of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, X-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn), etc.

**Disorders associated with repeated trauma** - Examples are: noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

**All other occupational illness** - Examples are: anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, etc.

**Occupational Injury** - Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment. Note: Conditions resulting from animal bites, such as insect or snakebites, and from one-time exposure to chemicals are considered to be injuries.

**Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)** - OSHA is responsible for developing, implementing and enforcing safety and health standards and regulations. OSHA works with employers and employees to foster effective safety and health programs which reduce workplace hazards.

**Recordable cases** - All work-related deaths and illnesses and those work-related injuries which result in loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or require medical treatment beyond first aid.

**Regularly exempt employers** - Employers regularly exempt from OSHA recordkeeping include but are not limited to employers in retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries; i.e., SICs 52-89 (except building materials and garden supplies, SIC 52; general merchandise and food stores, SICs 53 and 54; hotels and other lodging places, SIC 70; repair services, SICs 75 and 76; amusement and recreation services, SIC 79; and health services, SIC 80); and all employers with no more than 10 full- or part-time employees at any one time in the previous calendar year. (Note: Some state safety and health laws may require these employers to keep OSHA records.)

**Restriction of work or motion** - Occurs when the employee, because of the result of a job-related injury or illness, is physically or mentally unable to perform all or any part of his or her normal assignment during all or any part of the workday or shift.

**Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)** - A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in classifying establishments by the type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product or group of products produced or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in two-digit, three-digit or four-digit industries according to the degree of information available.

**Supplementary Record (OSHA No.101)** - The form (or equivalent) on which additional information is recorded for each injury and illness entered on the log.

**Usable Units** - Those units for which all reported data have been manually and mechanically screened and found acceptable.

**Volunteers** - Workers who are not considered to be employees under the act when they serve of their own free will without compensation.

**Work environment** - Consists of the employer's premises and other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The work environment includes not only physical locations, but also the equipment or materials used by the employee during the course of his or her work.

## Appendix F



### Scope and Methodology of Survey

## **Scope**

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides annual estimates of the frequency (incidence rates) and number of occupational injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by private industry employers. These logs reflect the year's injury and illness incidents and the employers' understanding of which cases were work related, under current recordkeeping guidelines provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. The number of injuries and illnesses reported in any given year may be influenced by changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, number of hours worked, and worker experience and training.

The survey includes the following industries: agriculture, forestry and fishing, SIC 01-09; oil and gas extraction, SIC 13; sulfur mining, part of SIC 14; construction, SIC 15-17; manufacturing, SIC 20-39; transportation and public utilities, SIC 41-42 and 44-49; wholesale and retail trade, SIC 50-59; finance, insurance and real estate, SIC 60-67; and services, SIC 70-87 and 89. Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; farms with fewer than 11 employees; employers regulated by other federal safety and health laws, and federal, state and local government agencies.

Data conforming to definitions of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses for coal, metal and nonmetal mining, and railroad transportation are provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is responsible for the collection and compilation of comparable data for federal agencies. State and local government agencies are not surveyed for national estimates. Several states have legislation that enables them to collect data for this sector; Montana is not one of these states.

The 1997 survey sample in Montana was composed of approximately 3,200 sample units. Original and follow-up mailings resulted in a response rate of 97 percent. From the selected establishments, approximately 1,840 injuries and illnesses with days away from work were used in order to obtain demographic and detailed case characteristic information.

## **Sample**

A two-stage sample selection process generates the survey estimates. The first stage involves selecting establishments. The second stage involves selecting the sample of cases involving days away from work which is derived from the sample establishments.

Because the survey is a federal-state cooperative program and the data must meet the needs of participating state agencies, an independent sample is selected for each state. The sample is selected to represent all private industries in the state. The sample size for the survey is dependent upon (1) the characteristics for which estimates are needed, (2) the industries for which estimates are desired, (3) the characteristics of the population being sampled, (4) the target reliability of the estimates, and (5) the survey design employed.

For the establishment selection process, the total number of lost workdays is used as the base for the sample design. The sample design is based on lost workday cases because it is considered the most important characteristic of the sample.

The important features of the sample design are its use of stratified random sampling with a Neyman allocation and a ratio estimator. The characteristics used to stratify the establishments are the Standard Industrial Classification code and employment. Because these characteristics are highly correlated with an establishment's number and rate of reported injuries and illnesses, stratified sampling provides greater precision and, thus, results in a smaller sample size than simple random sampling. The Neyman allocation produces the minimum sample size which will provide an estimate with a fixed sampling variance. For the largest employment size classes, the allocation procedure places all of the establishments of the frame in the sample; as employment decreases smaller and smaller proportions of establishments are included in the sample. The certainty strata are usually the size groups with 1,000 employees or more. The precision of the sample is further improved hence permitting reduction in sample size by using the ratio estimator, which in turn uses employment data that are correlated with the characteristics that are to be measured.

The national sample is designed to produce data at the 2-digit SIC industry level in agriculture, forestry, and fishing; the 3-digit level in oil and gas extraction; construction; transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services; and the 4-digit level in manufacturing.

The sample of cases involving days away from work is derived from the sampled establishments. For each sample unit, an expected number of cases involving days away from work is calculated based on the industry and employment size in which that establishment resides. If the expected number of cases is greater than 20, the establishment is requested to provide demographically detailed case characteristics information, and the number of workdays missed for cases occurring at specified time intervals (for example, certain days of the month, only certain months). For those establishments with an expected case load less than or equal to 20, the employer is requested to provide case information for all cases involving days away from work occurring in the survey year. Either way, employers are permitted to attach supplementary forms that answer questions about individual days-away-from-work cases.

### **Estimating procedures**

*Sample unit weighting.* By means of a weighting procedure, sample units represent all units in their size class for a particular industry. The weight is determined by the inverse of the sampling ratio for the industry employment-size class from which the unit was selected. Because a small proportion of survey forms were not returned, weights of responding employers in a sampling cell are adjusted to account for the nonrespondents. The respondents are then shifted into the estimating cell determined by the employment reported. Data for each unit are multiplied by the appropriate weight and nonresponse adjustment factor. The products are then aggregated to obtain a total for the estimating cell.

*Industry Benchmarking.* Because the universe file that provides the sample frame is not current

to the reference year of the survey, it is necessary to adjust the data to reflect current employment levels. In the survey, all estimates of totals are adjusted by the benchmark factor at the estimating cell level. The benchmarking procedure requires a source of accurate employment data that can be converted into an annual average employment figure for the cell level in which separate estimates are desired. Because industry/employment size data are required for national estimates, benchmark factors are calculated using both industry level employment data and size class level employment data. The benchmark factors are applied to the size class estimates.

*Weighting cases involving days away from work.* Each case involving days away from work is weighted by the sample unit weight with which it is associated and the industry benchmark factor in which the associated sample unit resides. In addition, each case is weighted to adjust for case subsampling and case nonresponse for those establishments which did not provide information on all cases with days away from work which occurred in their establishment in the survey year.

### **Federal-state cooperation**

To eliminate duplicate reporting by respondents and to ensure maximum comparability of estimates, survey respondents complete one reporting form which is then used for national and state estimates.

### **Industrial classification**

Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activity based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The data are tabulated according to this SIC scheme. In the trucking and warehousing and transportation by air industries, SIC coding changes that were introduced with the 1996 BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program were incorporated into the estimates for this survey. Because of these changes, estimates for 1996 and later for the following industries are not comparable to the estimates for prior years: trucking and warehousing (SIC 42; transportation by air (SIC 45); and transportation services (SIC 47). In addition, the 1996 and later estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

### **Reliability of estimates**

The survey estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. These sample-based estimates may differ from the results obtained from a census of the population. The sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. The variation in the sample estimates across all possible samples that could have been drawn is measured by the relative standard error. The relative standard error is used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate.

The 95-percent confidence interval is the interval centered at the sample estimate and includes all values within two times the estimate’s standard error. If several different samples were selected to estimate the population value (for example, injury and illness incidence rates), the 95-percent



confidence interval would include the true population value approximately 95 percent of the time.

The relative standard errors for the rate of injuries and illnesses are calculated for national estimates only. They are not available at the state level.

### **Nonsampling error**

Although not measured, nonsampling error will always occur when statistics are gathered. The inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and definitional difficulties are general examples of nonsampling error in the survey. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has implemented quality assurance procedures to reduce nonsampling error in the survey, including a rigorous training program for state coders, mechanical edits that identify questionable entries, and a continuing effort to encourage survey participants to respond fully and accurately to all survey elements.

### **Recent survey modifications**

Beginning with the 1995 survey, modifications were made in the methodology used to adjust for survey nonresponse and data outliers and to benchmark the survey results. These changes were found to have minimal impact on the survey estimates.

### **Publication guidelines**

The estimating procedure generates occupational injury and illness estimates for many hundreds of SIC codes. This publication, however, excludes estimates for industry codes if one of the following situations occurred:

- The industry had fewer than six employees or the industry estimates were based on reports from fewer than three companies. In addition, if three or more companies reported data from the industry, one firm could not employ more than 60 percent of the workers.
- Annual average employment for the industry in 1997 was less than 10,000. However, data for an industry with an annual average employment of less than 10,000 were published if the majority of the employment was reported in the survey.
- The relative standard error on total lost workday cases for the industry exceeds a specified limit.
- The benchmark factor for the industry was less than 0.90 or greater than 1.49.
- The publication might disclose confidential information.

Data for an unpublished industry are included in the total for the broader industry level of which it is a part. Also, selected items of data are suppressed for publishable industries if the sampling error for the estimate exceeds a specified limit, typically 60 percent at the national level.

For the case characteristics and demographic data, items of data were suppressed at a national level if one of the following situations occurred:

- The number of cases was less than five.
- The number of cases was greater than five and less than or equal to 20 and the sampling error for the estimate was unusually high, typically exceeding 60 percent.
- The number of cases was greater than 20 and the sampling error was unusually high, typically exceeding 40 percent.

## Appendix G

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### **How to compute incidence rates for your establishment**

For Employers, the case rate figures presented in this publication are more meaningful when viewed against their own firm experience. A comparison can be made between a single firm and the industry to which the firm belongs. For example, an employer engaged in the manufacture of metal stampings (SIC 3469) can see his company compared with other manufacturers in Montana by calculating his total case rate and comparing it to the figures in this document. Similarly, a general contractor of residential buildings (SIC 152) can relate the company's time loss case experience to other construction firms in Montana. By consulting the national data book, these employers can compare their experience with more detailed industry data at the national level.

### **Instructions for computing incidence rates for an individual establishment**

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by using the same formula that is used to calculate industry wide industry rates from the annual Occupational Injury and Illness Survey. The formula requires: (a) the number of injuries and illnesses; and (b) the total number of hours actually worked by all employees during the reference period. The reference period is usually the calendar year.

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

$$(N/EH) * 200,000, \text{ where}$$

N = number of injuries and or illnesses or lost workdays

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year, and

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

An employer may compute the incidence rate for injuries only, illnesses only, lost work cases and non-fatal cases without lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illnesses in the numerator with the measure with which the rate is being computed.

Additional questions regarding case rates, their calculation, or use may be answered by contacting the Office of Research and Analysis, Occupational Safety and Health Program, Montana Department of Labor and Industry at (800) 633-0229.